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POETRY AND MISCELLANY.

THE RESPECTABLE MAN.

BY THE BROTHERS MAYHEW.

A highly respectable man
Is Iscariot Ingots, Esquire,
His "Post Obits" on half the "Blue Book,"
And a mortgage or two in each Shire;
And having more cash than he needs,
Why he lends to the poor all he can,
And only takes sixty per cent,
Like a highly respectable man.

He's his house like a nobleman furnish'd,
His side-board blazing with plate;
And half silver, half gold, you'd declare
It belonged to some peer of the State;
So it did—till he seized it in payment
Of his sixty per centum per ann.;
And now he he gives dinners to show it,
Like a highly respectable man.

His father in-law's an attorney,
And his brother a dealer in wine,
And his brother-in-law's a Bum-bailiff,
And his son in the Auctioneer line;
So you've "half-wine" for your bills,
Then sued, seized, sold by the clan!
For he loves to assist his relations,
Like a highly respectable man.

For the Assurance of Lives he's an office,
To make his small profits the more;
If you ask him to discount, he tells you
"For security you must insure."
Adding, "all honest men ought to do so—
Besides, it's so easy a plan,
And with something to leave on your death-bed,
You die *such* a respectable man.

It is said he's a tyrant at home,
That the jewels his wife has for show,
Were all of them salves for some wound—
That each diamond he'd up a blow;
That his children, on hearing his knock,
To the top of the house always ran—
But with ten thousand pounds at his banker's
He's *of course* a respectable man.

Yet he's kindness itself to young "bloods,"
And when Lordlings exhaust his aid,
When he talks like a father, and asks
How is sixty per cent to be paid!
Such extravagance really would ruin
The richest in all Hindostan;
But to serve them he'll do a "Post Obit,"
Like a highly respectable man.

His daughter has married for love,
Though she'd offers from persons of rank,
And "my lady" at least might have been
With the money he had in his bank;
But since she thought fit to disgrace him,
She may live in the best way she can;
So he leaves his own daughter to starve,
Like a highly respectable man.

Then he makes a fresh will every quarter—
Or when he's a fit of the "blues"—
Or his wife has often led him somehow—
Or his son does not follow his vows;
And he threatens to leave them all beggars,
Whenever they come under his ban—
He'll bequeath all his wealth to an hospital,
Like a highly respectable Man.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Story for the Holidays.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Didn't he make you a present of anything, Lizzy?" asked Margaret of her cousin Lizzy Green.

"No, not even of a strawberry cushion," spoke up Lizzy's sister Jane, "that he might have bought for at sixpence. I think he's a right down mean, selfish, stingy fellow, so I do; and if he don't keep Lizzy on bread and water when he gets her, my name's not Jane Green."

"I wouldn't have him," said Margaret, jesting, yet half in earnest. "Let Christmas go by and not make his sweetheart or sister a present of the most trifling value! He must have a penny soul. Why, Harry Lee sent me the 'Leaflets of memory' and a pair of the sweetest flower-vases you ever saw, and he only comes to see me as a friend. And Cousin William made me a present of a splendid copy of 'Mrs. Hall's Sketches,' the most interesting book I ever read. Besides, I received lots of things. Why, my table is full of presents."

"You have been quite fortunate," said Lizzy, in a quiet voice; "much more so than Jane and I, if to receive a great many Christmas presents is to be considered fortunate."

"But don't you think Edward might have sent you some token of good-will and affection in this holiday season, when every one is giving or receiving presents?" asked Margaret.

"Nothing of the kind was needed, Cousin Maggy, as an expression of his feelings towards me," replied Lizzy. "He knew that I understood their true quality, and felt that any present would have been a useless formality."

"You can't say the same in regard to Jane. He might have passed her the usual compliment of the season."

"Certainly he might," said Jane. "Lizzy needn't try to excuse him after this lame fashion. Of course, there is no cause for the omission but meanness—that's my opinion, and I speak it out boldly."

"It isn't right to say that sister," remarked Lizzy.—"Edward has other reasons for omitting the prevalent custom at this season—and good reasons, I am well assured. As to the charge of meanness, I don't think the fact you allege sufficient ground for making it."

"Well, I do then," said Cousin Margaret. "Why, if I were a young man and engaged in marriage to a lady, I'd sell my shoes but what I'd give her something as a Christmas present."

"Yes—or borrow or beg the money," chimed in Jane.

"Every one must do as he or she thinks best," replied Lizzy. "As for me, I am content to receive no holiday gift, being well satisfied that meanness on the part of Edward has nothing to do with it."

But notwithstanding Lizzy said this, she could not help feeling a little disappointed—more, perhaps, on account of the appearance of the thing than from any suspicion that meanness, as alleged by Jane, had anything to do with the omission.

"I wish Edward had made Lizzy some kind of a present," said Mrs. Green to her husband a day or two after the holidays had passed; "if it had been only for the looks of the thing. Jane has been teasing her about it ever since, and calls it nothing but meanness in Edward.—And I'm afraid he is a little close."

"Better that he should be so than too free," replied Mr. Green; "though I must confess that a dollar or two, or even ten dollars, spent at Christmas in a present for his intended bride, could hardly have been set down to the score of prodigality. It does look mean, certainly."

"He is doing very well."

"He gets a salary of eight hundred dollars, and I suppose it doesn't cost him over four or five hundred dollars to live—at least it ought not to do so."

"He has bought himself a snug little house, I am told."

"If he's done that, he's done very well," said Mr. Green; "and I can forgive him for not spending his money in Christmas presents, that are never of much use, say the best you will of them. I'd rather Edward would have a comfortable house to put his wife in than see him loading her down, before marriage, with presents of one foolish thing or another."

"True. But it wouldn't have hurt him to have given the girl something, if it had only been a book, a purse, or some such trifle."

"For which trifles he would have been as strongly charged with meanness as he is now. Better let it go as it is. No doubt he has good reasons for his conduct."

Thus Mr. Green and Lizzy defended Edward, while the mother and Jane scolded about his meanness to their heart's content.

Edward Mayfield, the lover of Lizzy Green, was a young man of good principles, prudent habits and really generous feelings; but his generosity did not consist in wasting his earnings in order that he might be thought liberal and open-hearted, but in doing real acts of kindness where he saw that kindness was needed. He had saved from his salary, in the course of four or five years, enough to buy himself a very snug house, and had a few hundred dollars in the Savings' Bank with which to furnish it when the time came for him to get married. This time was not very far off when the Christmas, to which allusion has been made, came round. At this holiday season, Edward had intended to make both Lizzy and her sister a handsome present, and he had been thinking for some weeks as to what it should be. Many articles, both useful and merely ornamental, were thought of, but none of them exactly pleased his fancy.

A day or two before Christmas, he sat thinking about the matter, when something or other gave a new turn to his reflections.

"They don't really need anything," he said to himself, "and yet I propose to myself to spend twenty dollars in presents merely for appearance's sake. It this right?"

"Right if you choose to do it," he replied to himself. "I am not so sure of that," he added, after a pause. *And then he sat in quite a musing mood for some minutes.*

"That's better," he at length said, rising up and walking about the floor. "That would be money and good feelings spent to a better purpose."

"But they'll expect something," he argued with himself; "the family will think so strange of it. Perhaps I'd better spend half the amount in elegant books for Lizzy and Jane, and let the other go in the way I propose."

This suggestion, however, did not satisfy him.

"Better let it all go in the other direction," he said, after thinking awhile longer; "it will do a real good. The time will come when I can explain the whole matter if necessary, and do away with any little false impression that may have been formed."

To the conclusion at which Edward arrived, he remained firm. No present of any kind was made to his betrothed or her sister, and the reader has seen in what light the omission was viewed.

Christmas eve proved to be one of unusual inclemency. The snow had been falling all day, driven into every nook and corner, cleft and cranny, by a piercing north-easter; and now, although the wind had ceased to roar among the chimneys and to whirl the snow with blinding violence into the face of any one who ventured abroad, the broad flakes were falling slowly but more heavily than since morning, though the ground was covered already to the depth of many inches. It was a night to make the poor feel sober as they gathered more closely around their small fires, and thought of the few sticks of wood or pecks of coal that yet remained of their limited store.

On this dreary night, a small boy, who had been at work in a printing-office all day, stood near the desk of his employer, waiting to receive his week's wages and go home to his mother, a poor widow, whose slender income scarcely sufficed to give food to her little household.

"You needn't come to-morrow, John," said the printer, as he handed the lad two dollars that were due him for the week's work: "to-morrow is Christmas."

The boy took the money, and after lingering a moment, turned away and walked towards the door. He evidently expected something, and seemed disappointed. The printer noticed this, and at once comprehended its meaning.

"John," he said kindly.

The boy stopped and turned around: as he did so, the printer took up a half dollar from the desk, and holding it between his fingers, said—

"You've been a very good boy, John, and I think you deserve a Christmas gift. Here's half a dollar for you."

John's countenance was lit up in an instant. As he came back to get the money, the printer's eyes rested upon his feet, which were not covered with a very comfortable pair of shoes, and he said—

"Which would you rather have, John, this half dollar or a pair of new shoes?"

"I'd rather have the new shoes," replied John, without hesitation.

"Very well; I'll write you an order on a shoemaker, and you can go and fit yourself," and the printer turned to his desk and wrote the order.

As he handed to John the piece of paper on which the order was written, the lad looked earnestly into his face, and then said with strongly-marked hesitation—

"I think, sir, that my shoes will do very well if mended; they only want mending. Won't you please write shoes for my mother instead of me?"

The boy's voice trembled, and his face was suffused. He felt that he had ventured too much. The printer looked at him for a moment or two, and then said—

"Does your mother want shoes badly?"

"Oh, yes, sir! She doesn't earn much by washing and ironing when she can do it, but she sprained her wrist three weeks ago, and hasn't been able to do anything but work a little about the house since."

"And are your wages all she has to live upon?"

"They are now."

"You have a little sister, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"Does she want shoes, also?"

"She has had nothing but old rags on her feet for a month."

"Indeed!"

The printer turned to his desk, and sat and mused for half a minute, while John stood with his heart beating so loud that he could hear its pulsations.

"Give me that order," the man at length said to the boy, who handed him the slip of paper. He tore it up, and then took his pen and wrote a new order.

"Take this," he said, presenting it to John. "I have told the shoemaker to give you a pair for your mother, yourself and your little sister; and here is the half dollar, my boy—you must have that also."

John took the order and the money, and stood for a few moments looking into the printer's face, while his lips moved as if he were trying to speak; but no sound came therefrom. Then he turned away and left the office *without uttering a word.*

"John is very late to-night," said the poor Widow Elliot, as she got up and went to the door to look out in the hope of seeing her boy. Supper had been ready for at least an hour, but she didn't feel like eating anything until John came home. Little Netty had fallen asleep by the fire, and was now snugly covered up in bed. As Mrs. Elliot opened the door, the cold air pressed in upon her, bearing its heavy burden of snow. She shivered like one in a sudden ague fit, and shutting the door, quickly murmured—

"My poor boy—it is a dreadful night for him to be out, and so thinly clad. I wonder why he stays so late away?"

The mother had hardly uttered these words when the door was thrown open, and John entered with a hasty step, bearing several packages in his arms, all covered with snow.

"There's your Christmas gift, mother," said he, in a delighted voice; "and here is mine, and there is Netty's!" displaying at the same time three pair of shoes, a paper of sugar, another of tea, and another of rice.

Mrs. Elliot looked bewildered.

"Where did all these come from, John?" she asked, in a trembling voice, for she was overcome with surprise and pleasure at this unexpected supply of articles so much needed.

John gave an artless relation of what had passed between him and the printer for whom he worked, and added—

"I knew the number you wore, and I thought I would guess at Netty's size. If they don't fit, the man says he will change them; and I'll go clear back to the store to-night but what she shall have her new shoes for Christmas. Won't she be glad! I wish she were awake."

"And the tea, sugar and rice, you bought with the half dollar he gave you?" said the mother.

"Yes," replied John; "I bought the tea and sugar for you. They're your Christmas gift from me. And the rice we'll all have to-morrow. Won't you make us a rice-pudding for our dinner?"

"You're a good boy, John—a very good boy," said the mother, much affected by the generous spirit her son had displayed. "Yes you shall have a rice-pudding.—But take off your wet shoes, my son—they are all wet—und dry your feet by the fire."

"No, not till you put Netty's shoes on to see if they fit her," replied John. "If they don't fit, I'm going back to the store for a pair that will. She shall have her new shoes for Christmas. And, mother, try yours on—may-be they won't do."

To satisfy the earnest boy, Mrs. Elliot tried on Netty's shoes, although the child was sleeping.

"Just the thing," she said.

"Now try on yours," urged John.

"They couldn't fit me better," said the mother, as she slipped on one of her shoes. "Now take off your wet ones, and dry your feet before the fire, while I put the supper on the table."

John, satisfied now that all was right, did as his mother wished, while she got ready their frugal repast. Both were too much excited to have very keen appetites. As they were about rising from the table, after finishing their meal, some one knocked at the door. John opened it, and a gentleman came in and said, familiarly—

"How do you do, Mrs. Elliot?"

"Oh—how do you do, Mr. Mayfield? Take a seat;" and she handed her visitor a chair.

"How has your wrist got, Mrs. Elliot? Are you 'most ready to take my washing again?"

"It's better, I thank you, but not well enough for that; and I can't tell you when it will be. A sprain is so long in getting well."

"How do you get along?" asked Mr. Mayfield. "Can you do any kind of work?"

"Nothing more than a little about the house."

"Then you don't earn anything at all?"

"No, sir—nothing."

"How do you manage to live, Mrs. Elliot?"

"We have to get along the best we can on John's two dollars a week."

"Two dollars a week! You can't live on two dollars a week, Mrs. Elliot; that is impossible."

"It's all we have," said the widow.

Mr. Mayfield asked a good many more questions, and showed a very kind interest in the poor widow's affairs. When he arose to go away, he said—

"I will send you a few things to-night, Mrs. Elliot, as a Christmas present. This is the season when friends remember each other, and tokens of good will are passing in all directions. I think I cannot do better than to spend all I designed giving for this purpose, in making you a little more comfortable. So when the man comes with what I shall send, you will know that it is for you. Good night. I will drop in to see you again before long."

And ere Mrs. Elliot could express her thanks, Mr. Mayfield had retired.

Not a very long time passed before the voice of a man, speaking to his horse, was heard at the door. The vehicle had moved so noiselessly on the snow-covered street, that his approach had not been observed. The loud stroke of a whip handle on the door caused the expectant widow and her son to start. John immediately opened it.

"Is this Mrs. Elliot's?" asked a carman, who stood with his leather hat and rough coat all covered with snow.

"Yes, sir," replied John.

"Very well; I've got a Christmas present for her, I rather think; so hold open the door until I bring it in."

John had been trying on his new shoes, and had got them laced up about his ankles just as the carman came. So out he bounded into the snow, leaving the door to take care of itself, and was up into the car in a twinkling. It did not take long, with John's active assistance, to transfer the contents of the car to the widow's store-room, which had been for a long time wanting in almost everything.

"Good night to you, madam," said the carman, as he was retiring, "and may to-morrow be the merriest Christmas you ever spent. It isn't every one who has a friend like yours."

"No—and may God reward him," said Mrs. Elliot, fervently, as the man closed the door and left her alone with her children.

And now the timely present was more carefully examined. *It consisted of many articles.* First, and not the least welcome, was half a barrel of flour. Then there was a bag of corn meal, another of potatoes, with sugar, tea, rice, molasses, butter, etc.; some warm stockings for the children, a cheap thick shawl for herself, and a pair of gum shoes—besides a good many little things that had all been selected with strict regard to their use. A large chicken for a Christmas dinner, and some loaves of fresh Dutch cake for the children, had not been forgotten.—Added to all this was a letter containing five dollars, in which the generous donor said that on the next day he would send her a small stove and half a ton of coal.

Edward Mayfield slept sweetly and soundly that night. On the next day, which was Christmas, he got the stove for Mrs. Elliot. It was a small, cheap and economical one, designed expressly for the poor. He sent it with half a ton of coal.

Three or four days after Christmas, Mrs. Green said to Lizzy and Jane, as they sat sewing—

"I declare, girls, we've entirely forgotten our washerwoman, poor Mrs. Elliot. It is some weeks since she sent us word that she had sprained her wrist, and could not do our washing until it got well. I think you had better go and see her this morning. I shouldn't wonder if she stood in need of something. She has two children, and only one of them is old enough to earn anything—and even he can only bring home a very small sum. We have done wrong to forget Mrs. Elliot."

"You go and see her, Lizzy," said Jane. "I don't care about visiting poor people in distress; it makes me feel bad."

"To relieve their wants, Jane, *ought to* make you feel good," said Mrs. Green.

"I know it ought; but I had rather not go."

"Oh, yes, Jane," said Lizzy; "you must go with me. I want you to go. Poor Mrs. Elliot! who knows how much she may have suffered?"

"Yes, Jane, go with Lizzy; I want you to go."

Jane did not like to refuse positively, so she got ready and went, though with a good deal of reluctance. Like a great many others, she had no taste for scenes of distress. If she could relieve a want by putting her hand behind her and not seeing the object of penury, she had no objection to doing so; but to look suffering in the face was too revolting to her sensitive feelings.

When Lizzy and Jane entered the humble home of the widow, they found everything comfortable, neat and clean. A small stove was upon the hearth, and, though the day was very cold, diffused a genial warmth throughout the room. Mrs. Elliot sat knitting; she appeared extremely glad to see the girls. Lizzy inquired how her wrist was, how she was getting along, and if she stood in need of anything. To the last question she replied—

"I should have wanted almost everything to make me comfortable, had not Mr. Mayfield, one of the gentlemen I washed for before I hurt my wrist, remembered me at Christmas. He sent me this nice little stove and a load of coal, a half barrel of flour, meal, potatoes, tea, sugar, and I can't now tell you what all—besides a chicken for our Christmas dinner, and five dollars in money. I'm sure he couldn't have spent less than twenty dollars.—Heaven knows I shall never forget him! He came on Christmas eve, and inquired so kindly how I was getting along; and then told me that he would send me a little present instead of to those who didn't really need anything, and who might well forgive him for omitting the usual compliments for the season. Soon after he was gone, a man brought us a car load of things, and on Christmas day the stove and the coal came."

Jane looked at Lizzy, upon whose face was a warm glow and in whose eyes was bright light.

"Then you do not need anything?" said Lizzy.

"No, I thank you, kindly, not now. I am very comfortable. Long before my coal, flour, meal and potatoes are out, I hope to be able to take in washing again, and then I shall not need any assistance."

"Forgive me, sister, for my light words about Edward," Jane said, the moment she and Lizzy left the widow's house. "He is generous and noble-hearted. I would rather he had done this than made me a present of the most costly remembrancer he could find, for it stamps his character. Lizzy, you may well be proud of him."

Lizzy did not trust herself to reply, for she could think of no words adequate to the expression of her feelings.—When Jane told her father about the widow—Lizzy was modestly silent on the subject—Mr. Green said—

"That was nobly done! There is the ring of the genuine coin! I am proud of him!"

Tears came into Lizzy's eyes as she heard her father speak so warmly and approvingly of her lover."

"Next year," added Mr. Green, "we must take a lesson of Edward, and improve our system of holiday presents. How many hundreds and thousands of dollars are wasted in useless souvenirs and petty trifles, that might do a lasting good if the stream of kind feelings were turned into a better channel."

A YANKEE ECLIPSED.

On Thursday evening as Mr. Jeremiah Higgins, from the town of Litchfield, Conn. was leisurely strolling along Broadway, he was accosted by a very gentlemanly looking individual, who very politely inquired if he would not like to see the eclipse of the moon a little in advance of the rest of the people of Gotham. Mr. Higgin's eyes opened remarkably at this announcement, and, as a matter of course, he consented to be shown the wonderful curiosity. The stranger took Mr. Higgin's arm and they marched together to Sherwood's on the corner of Park Place and Broadway, where they indulged in sundry plates of oysters and numerous "private" drinks, for which the resident of Litchfield, Conn, made himself *responsible. After reaching the pavement* the stranger asked Mr. Higgins if he was prepared to look at the eclipse, and receiving an answer in the affirmative, they proceeded arm in arm to an opposite corner, where the proprietor of a mammoth telescope was stationed with the apparatus, which was open to the inspection of all at the remarkably low sum of six and a quarter cents per head. *Mr. Higgins "planked the dough,"* but having previously indulged in several glasses of the *genuine* article, he was unable to see the moon in consequence of the telescope becoming refractory and not keeping its position long enough for him to bring matters to a focus.

"How creation long it is a getting right!" ejaculated Mr. Higgins, bringing his right foot before his left with commendable dexterity. "I never saw such a one on arth."

"Have patience" said the stranger, "you must not expect *to see it in an instant. Remember it has thou*sands of miles to travel! Have patience."

"I tell you afore and tell you again, I would have patience, but she won't have anything to do with me."

"Now mind—let me have your watch and I'll tell you when to keep your eyes *skinned!*" said the stranger, and you will not have to strain them so much.

Mr. Higgins handed him the watch and commenced observations.

"It's coming now, look sharp, quick," said the stranger, giving the emigrant from Litchfield a *private* nudge; "look sharp, I tell you it's about."

"Do me so again," vociferated Mr. Higgins. "I feel it's a coming."

There was no reply to this last observation—all was silent as a country churchyard in October. Mr. Higgins looked around; the stranger had disappeared, not only with the apurtenances of his own individual anatomy, but with Mr. Higgins's gold watch and his pocket book containing $153.

He was not long in discovering that he had *seen the eclipse*, "and nothing else."

HE HAD HER THERE!

A very respectable looking lady, says the Boston Mail, stepped into a store on Washington street, a few days ago, to buy a steel reticule; the clerk handed out a variety of sorts, sizes and prices, all of which the lady deliberately viewed, handled and commented upon; until at length, having made her selection of a small one, $2 50, she gave the clerk a ten dollar note to deduct that amount; the clerk went to the desk, and returning, gave the latter her change.

'Why here's but two dollars and a half?' said she.

'Exactly, madam,' said the polite clerk.

'This bag is two dollars and a half, is it not?' says the lady, holding forth the purchased reticule.

'Two dollars and a half is the price, madam.'

'Then why do you take out seven dollars and a half?'

'Why, madam, this reticule is two dollars and a half—

'Very well, sir,' says the lady.

'And that one attached to your dress, beneath your cardinal, is *five dollars more*," said the complaisant clerk, raising up the lady's cardinal and displaying a very handsome steel bead reticule, there secreted. The lady became quite agitated, but the humane clerk assured her it was all perfectly right.

'You don't for a moment suppose, sir,' said the lady, in a low, husky voice, 'that I Intended—'

'O, certainly not, madam!' said the clerk.

'O, it's all right, madam, *perfectly correct*,' continued the clerk.

'Good morning, sir,' said the lady bowing and grinning a ghastly smile.

'Good morning,' responded the gentlemanly clerk, bowing the lady safely out of the premises.

No fancy sketch, this.

ABSENT FRIENDS.

BY M. WHEELER.

Oh! where are they? the friends I loved
In childhood's sunny hours,
And those with whom in youth I roved,
To cull the vernal flowers;
And, later still, now where are they,
The friends of manhood's years,
To whom, it seems but yesterday,
I bade adieu in tears?

Those absent ones are far from me,
For whom my heart now yearns,
Embarked on life's tempestuous sea,
Where mem'ry darkly turns.
And some have gone the way of earth,
O'er whom my spirit weeps,
For colder o'er each homestead hearth
Disconsolation weeps.

Ah! one, a friend of long ago,
Smiled sweetly when I came,
Death passed across her beauteous brow,
And left me but her name.
And one, the friend of youthful times,
Whose hand I seem to clasp,
Is far away in distant climes,
The stranger's hand to grasp.

Another one, but yester-night,
I bade a long adieu,
Whose voice was soft and step was light—
Whose eyes were heavenly blue.
Thus all have gone—each absent friend—
And never to return,
While mem'ry o'er their sad fates bend
Like mourner's o'er an urn.

A TALE WITH A MORAL.

BY CATHARINE SEDGWICK.

I dreamed I was sitting on an eminence where the whole scene of life was before me; scenes, plains, cities and country—the world and its actors. An old man with the noble head and serene countenance that befits wisdom, stood beside me, and I turned a perplexed gaze on the multitudinous family, to ask him, "Who is it that so many seem confidently expecting, and so many others to be blindly pursuing?"

"She is immortal," he replied, "whose home is not of this world. In truth, she rarely visits it. Her comrades is reserved for those who, in the language of Scripture, 'shall see God as he is, for they shall be like him.' Her name is Happiness. She is never fond of those who seek her for her own sake."

"Why then are so many pursuing her?" I asked; "why do they not learn from the experience of others?"

"The desire of her presence is born with them; the child cries for her; some are ignorant of the means of attaining her; some delude themselves, and others are deluded as to the mode of winning her; few are willing to pay the price of her friendship, and fewer still receive the truth that she does not abide on earth, with those most worthy of her presence. To them her visits are rare and brief, but they are content to dwell among her kindred, Submission, Tranquility, Contentment and Patience. Take this," he said, giving me a curious eye-glass, "it will enable you to see the distant, to penetrate every secret path, and to discern untold thoughts."

I took the glass—it fulfilled his promise. I now beheld the whole world in pursuit of this enchanted being. Some were crossing the wide sea, some treading the *wilderness, masses were crowding into cities, and others* flying to the country in quest of her. They looked for her in vain and was never heard of, and what at first was inexplicable to me, those that most eagerly sought her, *and sought nothing else, never by any change found her.*

Tired of my general observation, I finally confined my attention to two young persons who began the course of life together. One was a beautiful girl called Brillanta, whom I saw in a French boarding school with teachers in all the arts and various branches of learning

"Why do they confine me here?" she exclaimed petishly; "they tell me I was born for Happiness and I have not so much is heard the rustling of her wings in this tiresome place. Well, I must worry it through; but when school days are over, and I am out and surrounded by friends, and followed by lovers and go at will to operas and balls, then Happiness will be my constant companion."

The golden future became Brillanta's present. I saw her wreathed with flowers and sparkling with jewels, admired and flattered, and hurrying from one scene of gaiety to another; but instead of the companions she pre*sumptuously expected, there were only Pleasure* and Excitement, and at their heels Society and Weariness.

"Alas!" exclaimed Brillanti, "Happiness is not yet with me, but she will come to my wedding—with the bridal gifts and festivities—she will take up her abode in my luxurious home!" But true love was not required at the wedding, so Happiness refused to be there. Vanity and Pride were among the guests, and were soon followed with the fiend Disappointment. Happiness could not breathe the air they infected.

A few years passed. "Happiness had never been, never will be here!" exclaimed Brillanta. "My husband is so tiresome! my children teasing, my servants so tormenting. I will go to foreign lands, I will explore other countries—surely where so many rush to seek Happiness she must be found." And away went Brillanta, but the chase was vain; she never got so much as a glimpse of Happiness, though she went on pursuing till death overtook her. A mist that had been gathering round her settled into darkness, and I saw her no more.

She whom I have seen start in the career of life with Brillanta was named Serena. *She came forth daily from* a home where all sweet contentments were from God loving and God fearing parents, to her school tasks. She had an earnest and sweet countenance, but what chiefly struck me about her was unlikeness to the rest of the world. She was not pursuing Happiness. She was too modest to claim her presence, too humble to expect.—*She was so occupied with her tasks and desires that she* had no time to think of herself, but she was eager enough to obtain the acquaintance of Happiness for others.—What disinterestedness, what self-forgetfulness she practised to achieve this, and strange to say, when asked and sought this eluding being, and when clouds gathered heavily around Serena, so that Happiness could not come, *(for her nature required bright skies,) she sent her helped* handmaid, Patience, and Serena was content and grateful. "How many unexpected, undeserved meetings I have with my heavenly friend!" Serena would exclaim. And, as I saw, Happiness daily saluted her to the lovely aspect of nature, in household loves, in the prayer of faith, and the peace of acquitting conscience To Serena, in a due time came the wedding day, and with the illimitable hope and right confidence that belongs to that period of a woman's life, she said, "Happiness, you will of course preside at this festival."

"Of course," replied Happiness, "for where my best friends gather on the wedding day—love, fidelity and moderation—am I ever absent? But remember my dear *Serena, my stay cannot be too long; care, tri*al, sorrow, must come to you; I cannot consort with them, but they will prepare you for my constant society hereafter, and make you relish it more keenly. Care, trial, sorrow, stern sisters, who come to all, did come to Serena, but they were not always present, their terrors were converted to a precious ministry by the unfailing presence of Serena's best friend *Religion.*

My eyes followed the whole course of this "traveler between life and death," and I saw that she met Happiness on many an elevation in her life, at many a bright spot or sudden turn, and finally when the gates of death opened to her, I saw her celestial friend, with open arms, awaiting her, to abide with her for ever and ever.

HOW THE YANKEES MAKE A LIVING.

A writer of the Boston Recorder, who has lately travelled through Connecticut, thus describes the way in which the people gain a livelihood:

Beginning in the northwestern part of the State—where, by the way, some of nature's true noblemen dwell—we find many furnaces smelting down iron ore of the best quality from their own mines, making each from two to three tons of pig iron per diem, and each consuming at a single blast of eleven months a million bushels of charcoal. There is a shop manufacturing some of the most delicate and best cutlery and another making huge anchors and chain cables for our navy, from iron wrought at their own puddling furnace.

Fifteen miles eastward is a village of fifteen hundred people, situated at the outlet of a splendid sheet of water, which, in its decent of a hundred and fifty feet, carries all needed machinery. Here the business is scythe making. Another town is famous for its brass kettles—an article made nowhere else in the nation, and the trade of making which, it is said, was stolen from England.—Hard by are two contiguous towns, made densely populous, even on the rugged hillsides, and independently rich by the manufacture of brass clocks. These articles, of the ordinary kind, costing from nine shillings to two dollars, are sold over the world at an advance of 500 to 1,000 per cent.

Coming further eastward, into Hartford county, you find a gang of hands digging copper ore from the bowls of mother earth—then you enter a town of a thousand people, supported entirely by making axes. Following the Farmington river, and passing many establishments, you alight at a town of fifteen hundred inhabitants, right in the gorge, where the river, in its dashing freaks, like a lover without eyes, instead of making its way easily and honestly down to New Haven, breaks its way through the Talcott mountain for the purpose of making a union with the Connecticut. These people are Scotchmen, making carpets. But this is only a part of the establishment; the remainder is located ten or fifteen miles northeast, where is found a community of eighteen hundred, from the same country, and engaged in like business.

Observe here, in these two towns, are three old-fashioned Presbyterian churches. Passing by a community of Shakers, who supply the land with garden seeds and brooms and Hazard's well-known powder, where the "villanous saltpetre" is made into an abomination to cast missiles at the Mexicans, and also some distilleries, too detestable to blot paper with, you enter a growing town where are made paper, cloth of different kinds, iron ware and card teeth—the last set to order, and in quantities sufficient to straighten all the fibres that ever grew on a sheep's back or a cotton plantation.

Passing through the city of *Hartford, which our bird's*-eye view seems to make only a mart for trafficking in the workmanship of other and honest hands, you find a town of three thousand inhabitants, manufacturing various sorts of brass-wire, to mention which kinds would be to write half the names of articles in a hardware shop.—Hooks and eyes must be particularized, enough to hook together all the ladies' dresses in the land, beside those of one-half Queen Victoria's subjects.

But to return to the Connecticut river, for in our rapid flight we have already crossed it twice, and, in making our way in Tolland county, we entered the region of cotton and woollen; and here, at the outlet of a beautiful lake, rendered memorable by the "Life of Poor Sarah," who died on its banks, you must stop to see a village of twelve hundred people, grown up in the course of a dozen years, having some six or eight mills making satinets and the nicest cassimere in the country. In other sections of the country are furnaces, cotton and woollen mills, machine shops.

Here, too, is a town, and it is our own dear "Mantua," with four or five silk factories, where the great part of our tailors obtain their Italian sewing silk and twist.—Here the screw-auger was invented. But time will fail to speak of all. Hard by, in Windham county, is a population of eighteen hundred making cotton cloth. In the eastern part of the county, in the valley of a single stream, in the space of twenty-miles are at least twelve cotton factory villages.

In New-London county is manufactured India rubber in a variety of forms. In Norwich woolen and cotton mills abound. And here, one single paper mill, the owner informed me, made $260,000 worth of paper per annum. New London and Stonington are growing rich out of the whale fishery. Lyme, situated at the mouth of the Connecticut, furnishes sea captains for the London and Liverpool packets, and seamen to man their yards. Sailing up that river, now filled with seines for shad, you pass a quarry of free stones. Then you enter a shop, a branch of a large establishment located in Meridan, which monopolizes the whole business of manufacturing ivory. Here you find ivory combs, piano forte keys, umbrella tips, dice, and all kinds of ornamental work made of the elephant's tusks.

Then you need not smile at a veritable establishment for making patent inkstands, employing thirty men.—Next you will find a shop turning axe-helves; next a screw factory. Then you will pass, on the bank of the river, another quarry, a rich vein of gneiss, splitting about as redily as chestnut timber, a vein about twenty rods wide, from whence have been sent vast quantities of stone, to various parts of the Union, and to the West Indias. And then another quarry of red sandstone, employing three hundred Irishmen and their overseers.

I had almost forgotten a whole town, made rich by the manufacture of all kinds of bells, such as sleigh, horse, clock, and cow bells. In this city, it is no easy task to tell what is manufactured, except coaches, clocks, intellect, theology, law, and physic. Fairhaven furnishes the whole of New England and some portions of New York with oysters.

Waterbury, with almost four thousand inhabitants, make buttons, brass wire, and pins by the ton. And then there is Burmingham and Ansonia, two contiguous villages, making cutlery, pins, and hardware. Just above them, a large establishment making augers, chisels, and the like. Thence you will pass westward into the north part of Fairfield county, and here you form acquaintance with hatters in abundance. Here it is the superb hats for the New Yorkers are made.

ISOPATHY—Is the title of another original system of medical cure, which, it seems, has lately made its appearance in Paris from Germany. It consists in applying upon the affected organ the same organ taken from a healthy animal. Perhaps a few examples may render the matter clearer: If the patient be consumptive, they apply to his bosom a breast of veal; if the liver or heart be affected, a bullock's liver or heart is applied over the diseased spot, if the hearing be defective, isopathy will give you a night cap, supplied with calf's ears. This may seem strange, and yet this is the system now advanced. It is talked of a great deal; fame has seized upon it, the wise men are discussing it, the academies are examining it, numerous experiments have been made of it in Germany, and, as at Paris, there is a crowd of adventurers in every profession, in search of new discoveries, in the hope of making, with the aid of new systems, a reputation and fortune which they could not realize by received methods. We can number several Parisian doctors who have already declared themselves isopathists.

☞ Dobbs, the portrait painter, says that everything should be in character. For instance, search warrants should be on 'tracing paper,' and wedding notices on 'fools-cap.'

Report of the Post Master General.

This document is a long one, and interesting from the importance of the department to which it refers. We have room only for an abstract.

The post routes in operation within the United States, on the 30th day of June last, were 163,208 miles in extent, and the annual transportation of the mails over them was 41,012,579 miles, costing $2,448,766, as follows, to wit:—

On railroads	4,327,400 mls. cost'g	$584,192
In steamboats	4,385,800 " "	262.019
Agencies connected therewith		54,063
In coaches	14,555,188 mls. cost'g	796,992
In other modes not specified	17,744,191 " "	751,500
And in addition thereto, for foreign mail service		100,500

The table of mail service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1848 made up from the state of the service, as it stood at the close of the year, exhibits, as compared with the table of 1847, an increase in the length of the routes in the United States of 9,390 miles, and an increase on the amount of annual transportation of 2,124,680 miles; but a decrease in the cost of transportation of $12,145

There is, however, an increase in the cost of agencies, to be deducted, of 7,910

Leaving a balance of saving in the cost of our inland mails for 1848, as compared with 1847, of $4,235

But the cost of foreign mails, which appear for the first time in the tables of this year, is 100,500

And deducting from this the saving above stated 4,235

Leaves an excess of cost for 1848 over 1847, of $96,265

For this we have 2,124,680 miles more of annual transportation of our inland mails, and the conveyance of our foreign mails every other month, a distance of 3,800 miles, and back.

On 1st July, 1845, the annual transportation of the mails in the U. States amounted to	35,634,269	miles
On the 30th June, 1846, to	37,398,414	"
Increase in service over the preceding year	1,764 145	"
On 30th June, 1847, am't'd to	38,887,899	"
Increase over preceding year	1,489,485	"
On 30th June, 1848, am't'd to	41,012,579	"
Increase over preceding year	2,124,680	"
Total increase for the 3 years	5,378.310	"

But the cost of the service was lessened as follows:—

On 1st July, 1845, it stood at		$2,905,504
On 30th June, 1846		2,716,673
Reduction from the preceding year		$188,831
On 30th June, 1847, it stood at	$2,453,001	
Reduction from the preceding year		$263,672
On 30th June, 1848, it stood at	$2,448,766	
Reduction from the preceding year		$4,235
Total reduction of cost in the 3 years		$456,738

This is exclusive of the foreign mail service performed in the last year.

The operations of the three years show that the mail service has been augmented fifteen per cent., and its cost at the same time diminished 15 7 10 per cent.

The results of the mail lettings last spring, in the middle section, will add to the service of the current year, 658,897 miles more of annual transportation; while it makes a reduction from the cost of the year ending June 30, 1848, of $61,674.

The number of mail contractors in the service during the last year was 4,017, and the number of local and mail agents and mail messengers 248 connected with the service on railroads and steamboats.

The number of post offices on 1st July last, was 16,159, being an increase during the year of 1,013. The number of offices established was 1,309. The number discontinued 296.

The number of postmasters appointed during the year was 4,121. Of this number 2,169 were appointed in consequence of resignations, 184 in consequence of deaths, 240 in consequence of changing sites of offices, 197 in consequence of removals, 3 in consequence of expiration of commissions which were not renewed, 14 in consequence of commissions renewed, 5 in consequence of becoming Presidential appointments, 1,309 in consequence of new offices. The number of appointments made between the 4th of March, 1845, and 1st of July 1848, was 13,507; of this number, the removals were 1,598; the balance were made in consequence of resignations, deaths, changes of the sites of the offices, or the establishment of new ones. The act of the 17th May, 1848, directing the accounts of postmasters from the 1st January, 1847, to be readjusted, and that they be allowed their commissions by the quarter instead of the year, has been executed, and the sum of $112,213,44, has been paid to 5,136 postmasters.

The gross revenue of the year ending on 30th June last, including $300,000 appropriated by the 12th Sec. of the act of 3d March, 1847, for the postages of the government, and the further sum of $18,739 collected from and belonging to the accounts of preceding years, amounted to $4,371,077. This sum exceeds that of the preceding year $425,184, being an increase of 10.77-100 per cent: and exceeds the annual average of the nine years preceding the 1st July, 1845, $26,753.

The letter postage, including the $200.000 appropriated as above stated, amounted to $3 550,301, exceeding that of the preceding, $295,791, being an increase at the rate of 909-100 per cent.

The newspaper postage for the year, amounted to $767,334, making an increase of $124,174, which is equal to 19 30 100 per cent.

The following table exhibits the revenues, including the $300,000 appropriated for the postage of the government, as well as the expenditures from 1st July, 1845, to 30th June, 1848:—

	Rev.	Ex.
For year ending 30th June, 1846,	$3,1-7,199	4,681,203
" " " " 1847,	3,915, 91	3,991,319
" " " " 1848	4,371,077	4,226,859

The following extract exhibits some of Secretary Johnson's opinions and recommendations, relative to his Department:

First.—Letter postage should embrace all written communications, under seal or not, and each sealed packet or package. This class is composed of private, confidential communications, often containing articles of value; partaking more of individual than public interest, requiring more care in their preservation, more labor in stamping, packing and enveloping, than printed matter, and are always forwarded under lock and key; and should therefore, be charged at a higher rate. A uniform rate of five cents, for each half ounce or fraction under, and another rate for each additional half ounce or fraction under, would be as low, in the opinion of the undersigned, as they could be made, consistently with the principles above stated.

Second.—Newspapers. This class has always been esteemed of so much importance to the public, as the best means of disseminating intelligence generally among the people, that the lowest rate has always been applied, for the purpose of encouraging their circulation. Heretofore, the charge has been made upon each paper, without regard to weight, which is unjust to the publishers, as well as the public; and there is no satisfactory reason why they should not be charged by weight, as well as letters and other sealed packages. This would lead to a discontinuance of the practice of depositing newspapers in the mails before they are dry, which renders them more liable to injury, and their weight is greatly increased dampness of the paper. A uniform rate of one cent upon each ounce or fraction under it, would be more just, and probably yield as much revenue as the present rates.

Third.—All other printed matter, or whatever nature or kind, should be rated with double newspaper postage. Letters containing articles of value, upon the application of the writer, should be regulated, and a receipt taken for the delivery, and triple letter postage charged.

The ridiculous recommendation with regard to newspapers, will excite a smile among those engaged in publishing. It proves how ignorance of a matter of slight practical importance, may render absurd the gravest speculations. If newspapers should be kept in publication offices until they are dry, they would be twenty-four hours behind time in reaching distant subscribers, and some times for a still longer period. At present we receive the Washington city and Baltimore papers, for instance, frequently damp from the press. Our Post Master General thinks the practice of forwarding them so promptly, should be discouraged; and that the sheets should be hung up to dry, before dispatched to distant readers.

CALIFORNIA—GOLD REGION.

Lieut. Loeser, U. S. A., arrived here yesterday in the schooner Desdemona, from Jamaica, with despatches from Gov., Mason, of California, to the U. S. Government. Lieut. Loeser left Monterey in August last, for Puyta in Peru, which place he made in forty days. He came thence by the way of Panama and Jamaica to this city.

In company with Lieut. L. came David Carter, who went out to California in the employment of the Government, early in the commencement of the war. From the latter we learn that there was no excitement in California except that produced by the reports from the gold regions of the Sacramento and its tributaries. The mania for gold digging had reached such a length that it was difficult to procure workmen in Monterey except at the most extravagant wages. Desertions had taken place from the United States' forces, and from the marine to such an extent that the U. S. ship Ohio had to supply men to take the sloop Warren lower down the coast, out of the way of the infection. From the latter vessel a boat's crew deserted, in open day light, for the gold regions.

Company F, 3d Artillery, and the dragoons left at Monterey, had suffered little from desertion, but the citizens generally had gone off in search of the precious metal.

Lieut. Loeser brings over with him specimens of gold obtained in the valley of the Sacramento.—Some of the pieces are the first found in the country. The extent of the gold region has not been ascertained, but the ore has been found in a territory 160 miles in extent and 40 in breadth. Mr. Carter thinks that many of the accounts of the great abundance of the precious metal in the region in which it is found, are exaggerations, but that it is recovered in large quantities is absolutely known.—He informs us that the ore is procured at some risk and with great labor, yet that it must abound in the country, considering the quantities brought to Monterey; and the imperfect means employed in separating it from the soil.

The tract of country constituting the gold region is a level plain. Whether the particles of gold have been washed down from the mountains or heaved up by volcanic force, no one knows, but the latter is generally believed to be the true theory. Mr. Carter has himself seen drops of virgin gold weighing two ounces, and there are those who assert they have met with it in bulks of greater weight.

As yet, all attempts to employ capital in procuring gold have resulted disastrously. Those who have organized a company to collect the precious metal have lost their outfits, for the persons hired for such a service invariably leave their employers and set up business on their own account—taking with them the implements entrusted to them. The gold is not confined to the beds of the rivers, but everywhere within prescribed limits it may be had by digging up the earth and washing the soil from the metal.

The effect produced in California by this new course of wealth has been any thing but beneficial to the colony, or advantageous to the public service. The New York volunteers, as soon as they were disbanded, repaired to the gold region, Col. Stevenson with them, and every article of merchandise, food or clothing, had risen in value to an exorbitant extent. The epidemic was universal. The crews of whale ships and other commercial vessels had deserted for the enchanted region, as well as the enlisted men in the United States service.

Money in *coin*, which was plenty enough for all purposes before gold was discovered, had grown so scarce that the duties upon imported goods could not be paid except by hypothecated "dust." Those who could not procure better means of collecting gold, wandered off in its quest with tin pans, buckets, and whatever else could be used to separate the metal from the earth by washing.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A Wedding Spoiled.—A curious affair came off on Sunday night, in the upper part of the city, and as the matter may come legally before the authorities, we for the present, forbear to mention names. It appears that a clerk in an importing house was to have been married on Sunday night to a young lady, the daughter of a respectable mechanic. A select party were in attendance to witness the nuptial ceremonies; and were gay and joyous, until the ceremony was about proceeding, when the birth was checked by the sudden entrance of a female, with a child in her arms, who rushed up to the intended bridegroom and claimed him as the father of the child. For a few minutes all was consternation.—The young man denied that he had seen the woman before, and said she was deranged. The father was indignant, and for a time he did not know which to believe, when the affair was ended by the female pulling out a Daguerreotype likeness of the nice young man, and, exhibiting it to him, said, "You don't know me; you didn't give me this in Newburgh, when you said you'd marry me." By this time the young lady who had nearly been made the victim of a scoundrel, was taken, insensible, from the room. The father was about sending for the police when, upon looking round, he found that the fellow had left. The matter ended for that night, and next day the female whom he had ruined, made complaint before the authorities to compel the fellow to take care of her child.—*New York Star 27th ult.*

☞ The New Orleans *Delta* says of General Taylor:—"Our most fervent desire is, that his administration may prove, like that of Monroe, an era of moderation and political harmony, during which the people will be left to pursue their own happiness and prosperity, free from any governmental interruptions and political agitations. Should this desire be gratified, we believe that the mortification and bitterness of defeat, now so keenly felt by many of our people, will give way to feelings of content and satisfaction. The distinguished statesman and patriot of Michigan has reason to be proud of the vote he has received from his fellow-citizens; and those who have so warmly supported him, may enjoy the consciousness of having given their votes in favor of one who, whether in office or out of office must ever occupy a distinguished postitution in the history of his country."

A Mint Wanted.—The Philadelphia *North American* of Saturday, publishes a letter from Monterey California; which we infer from the initials was written by the Rev. Walter Colton, the Alcade of that city. His suggestions in reference to a mint are deserving of the immediate attention of Congress:

"There are now about 3,000 persons at work in the mines. They average, at the very lowest computation, an ounce per day each man. This makes an aggregate of more than a million a month, and this quantity will be doubled in three months. This gold now goes to Mazatlan, Peru and Chili, where it is coined, and becomes a part of the currency of those countries. It is lost to us as the metalic basis of our circulating medium. It can be secured to us only by a mint, and one should be sent out forthwith. There is at present but very little gold in California, and the consequence is, this grain gold is sold here for $10 the ounce. It has been assayed by a competent person, and proved to be 23¼ carats good. It must, therefore, be worth at our mint nearly double what it is sold for here.

THE CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.]

New Orleans, Nov. 29.

I regret to inform you of the arrival of a bark with several cases of the cholera on board. This vessel is the bark Lucia Field, Capt Rich. It appears that she sailed from New York for Matanzas, and thence to Constadt, up the Baltic; on her return, stopped at Bremen, taking 160 passengers, sailed for New Orleans. On her passage across the Atlantic, she lost 20 or more of her passengers, five having died since she made the Bahama Banks, and she has several sick at present on board. The cases exhibit all the symptoms of the disease during its ravages in 1832; and many who died at sea on board the above bark did not live more than six hours after the appearance of the complaint. These acts I have learnt from the officers of the ship I happened to be on board the boat that towed them in from sea, and had a fair opportunity of knowing.

Yours, in haste, S. T.

MINERAL WEALTH OF CALIFORNIA.

The territory of California, the acquisition of which by the United States was so vigorously and earnestly opposed by some, and valued by others apparently only as it appeared to present a basis for a dangerous sectional agitation, is just now beginning to attract much of the public attention. The stories that first reached us of the developements of its mineral wealth being made under its brief and partial American occupation, have been derided as exaggerated and fabulous; but the later accounts, from official and well authenticated sources, have more than fully confirmed them.

From these accounts, the fabled El Dorado is as nothing, compared to the gold regions of Alta California, and the Pactolean stream a mere mud puddle, to the Rio Sacramento. The tract known as the "gold region" is said to extend on both sides of the mountains, known as the Sierra Nevada, and to embrace a surface larger than the state of New York! This is all, with the exception of one small tract, on the public lands of the territory, and their value has been estimated at *a thousand millions of dollars!* Such are the reports made to the War and Navy Department, by the United States officers. The mines of quicksilver are said almost to rival those of gold in richness and extent.

The California Star states the discovery of the gold mines to have thus been made: Some time last spring, in opening a ditch to start a mill which they had built at the bend of the Sacramento, Messrs. Marshal and Bennett found some pure gold that the current had deposited under it. Immediately this began to attract the attention of the neighboring people. Further search for the precious metal was made, and with such success that in a few weeks almost the whole population turned out to engage in the work. Says the Star:

"There are about 400 whites and a few Indians who have engaged in the labor of the mines. The city of San Francisco, which then contained a population of about 200 souls, is entirely deserted—only twelve of fifteen persons remaining there. In a part of the mine called the 'dry excavation,' no other instrument is needed but a strong butcher's knife to dig the gold from the rocks. In other places, as in Georgia and North Carolina, the machinery is very simple for collecting and separating it. The greatest number, however, use nothing but an Indian basket, in which they place the mud, and shake it until the gold settles to the bottom, and the dirt passes out through the sides in the form of muddy water."

A letter in our hands from a prominent source at Washington contains the following interesting information.

"A communication has been received within a few days from Col. Mason, in relation to the success of the gold searchers in California, that makes astonishing developements, which would be incredible if not vouched for by him, who visited the gold region incredulous of the reports which he received from it. He thinks the quantity exhaustless, and that the amount which will be gathered there would pay the expenses of the Mexican war *one hundred times over!*

"The rate of compensation to common laborers is from one to two ounces per day—from $16 or 32. The region is many miles in extent. The beds of the streams and gullies are full of it. He estimates that from thirty to sixty thousand dollars worth is gathered daily, and success fearfully augments the passions of the people. All the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life command most exhorbitant prices. It is estimated that there are now four thousand engaged in this pursuit, and the whole country is flowing in an overwhelming tide to this real El Dorado.

"The ships in the harbor of San Francisco are deserted by their crews. No man's services can be obtained without an enormous price. He says that an officer's pay and emoluments are not sufficient to procure a servant to attend him. In his opinion, it would be impossible to prevent the desertion of the troops. His force is greatly reduced by that cause. One of the dragoons obtained a furlough for twenty days. He went to the gold country and was there only about one week, and returned with $1500 worth of gold—a sum much larger that he will receive from government if he serves out his enlistment five years.

"The Indians constitute the principal part of the laborers, and their condition is entirely changed.—Instead of being content as formerly with only a breech-clout, they seek fine clothes, and pay enormous prices for them. Everything is incredibly high. Flour is $36 per bbl. Col. M. mentions an instance where a box of Seidlitz powders, which cost one shilling, was sold for an ounce and a half of gold, $24. Col M. says:

"The principal store at Sutter's Fort, that of Brannon & Co. has received in payment for goods $36,000 worth of gold from the 1st May to the 10th of July. Other merchants have also made extensive sales. Large quantities of goods were daily sent forward to the mines, as the Indians, heretofore poor and depraved, have suddenly become consumers of the luxuries of life. The greater part of the farmers and rancheros have abandoned their fields to go to the mines. This is not the case, however, with Capt. Sutter, who is carefully gathering his wheat, estimated at 40,000 bushels. Flour is already worth $36 a barrel and will be $50. Unless large quantities of bread stuffs reach the country, much suffering will occur; but as each man is now able to pay a large price, it is believed that merchants will bring from Chili and Oregon a plentiful supply for the ensuing winter.

"The most moderate estimate I could obtain from men acquainted with the subject, was that upwards of 4000 men were working in the gold district, of whom more than half were Indians, and that from $30 000 to $50,000 worth of gold, is daily obtained."

Many persons, it is said, have collected in one day, in gold of the purest kind, from three to eight hundred dollars each, and for many days together from seventy-five to one hundred dollars a day. Solid lumps of gold have been found equal to $4000, in value. Of course, this is not general, but yet it is said that the mean proportion is so well determined, that when a man does not collect with facility thirty or forty dollars a day he moves with his basket to another place. Four thousand persons thus engaged, allowing for loss of time, and such as are women and children, would at least produce one ounce of gold per day, making an aggregate product of 4000 ounces, or $64,000 per diem. In view of such a state of things, the California writer may well exclaim: "As to the future prospects of California, its progress will be so rapid as to astonish the world. Its unrivalled mines of gold, silver, iron lead and quicksilver, together with its delightful climate, and its unexampled richness of soil, will make it the garden spot of creation."

Such is California—such is the "indemnity for the past" and the prospect for the future, which the American administration, in maintaining unsullied the honor of the nation, has, after a brilliant and glorious war, acquired for the benefit of the whole country. It is difficult to conceive the value of this acquisition. Even if the gold shall prove to be less abundant, the fertility of that region, will invite emigrants thither, and the facilities which a regular line of steamers from New-York to San Francisco, presents, and by which passengers may reach California in a month, will increase and invite it beyond any present calculations.

American Inventions.—Amongst a great variety of new inventions exhibited at the annual fair of the American Institute in N. York the Tribune notices one that is very curious and yet simple. It is "self lamp-lighter," which is thus described:

"What won't ingenuity accomplish! Here we have an invention by which lamps or candles may be lighted at any moment of time by a clock, or a pull of a cord. If attached to an alarm clock, a light may be produced at any hour. In cases where people wish to rise at a certain unusual time of night all that is to be done is to set the clock and make the connection of the lamp-lighter "all right" and then when the hour comes a round you have a lamp already lighted at the same time. Certainly very convenient. When not desired to be connected with a clock, it can be attached to a cord terminating it some place near the bed, like a bell pull, so that it is only necesary to pull the cord to produce a light previous to rising. It is designed also to be attached to the bell banger of a front door, that pulling the bell instantly makes a light to see by in the hall, or any other part of the house. The inventors is Mr. Alexander Bennett of this city."

☞ "Massa," said a tender hearted darkey; "one ob your oxen's dead; 'todder one too. 'Fraid to tell you of boff at once, fear you couldn't bore it."

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1848.

WHAT WILL HE DO!

The all absorbing topic among the politicians, Editors and letter writers in the country, is the future course of the President elect. The "ultra" whigs, led on by the North American, and that ilk of papers and politicians, will be satisfied with nothing short of carrying out the "ultra" measures of the whig party to the fullest extent. With them a National Bank and the repeal of the Constitutional Treasury, are absolutely necessary to set the life blood of prosperity coursing through the veins of the body politic. To keep that blood, thus set in motion, healthy, a protective tariff, after the moddle of that of 1842, must be administered to the patient; and after this, if he should still appear drowsy, and inclined to an asthmetic cough, a Bankrupt Law, fashioned after that of Fillmore memory, must be given as before. On the other hand, the Taylor men, who are not "ultra whigs," enter their protest against any such course of treatment—they prefer the homœopathic system, and will not listen at all to the patient's being subjected to "large doses" of "ultra whig" measures. With them a National Bank, a protective tariff, or a Bankrupt law, are synonymous with political suicide. They say let alone the tariff—it works well enough—give us no Bank, and if the Independent Treasury law is imperfect, amend it, but do not repeal it.

This is the language of the Journal of Commerce, New York Mirror, and other *original* Taylor papers, whose efforts in the old General's cause are well known, and more likely to be recognized by him than any of his *eleventh-hour* supporters, like the North American, *Tribune*, and their echoes through the country. When we add to this, the evidence which is furnished daily of a disposition on the part of his original supporters every where to throw overboard the old whig leaders and their principles, and set up for themselves, we are tempted to believe that this much celebrated whig victory, will not turn out exactly the victory the "ultras" bargained for.—And if the newspaper gossip relative to the cavalier "rough and ready" manners he treats the "ultras" who bore him with their advice and applications for the "loaves and fishes," are true, then indeed will our whig friends have a "good time of it.," not only in regard to the spoils, but their measures also. For instance, the Journal of Commerce tells a story, upon what it states to be reliable authority, which if true, would seem to show that the General is determined not to "lend himself to party schemes," and no mistake. It says an over zealous whig wrote to him very urgently recommending that Mr. Clay should be consulted on these subjects, (his future policy, cabinet, &c.) and stating that the writer had also written to Mr. Clay in regard to the matter. The old General enveloped the letter and sent it back to the writer, without comment. No doubt he has been encumbered with advice as to his public course, and that he will pay as little attention to it, as it deserves. In this state of matters, the question, "what will the new President do?" becomes of deep interest to all classes—to the "ultra" whigs, because if he does not come up to their idea of a whig President, and use his power and patronage to carry out their old and obsolete, but still cherished ideas of political economy, we shall hear such swearing and cursing as the acts of John Tyler never called out. To the "moderates," who see in such a course sure political death, and consequently are ready and anxious to seize the present moment to get rid of the name "whig" and its dead weights, and form a new party, because upon his course all their hopes rest. To the Democrats, because they well know that if he does not "yield himself to party schemes," and blindly follow the lead and direction of Clay, Corwin, Greeley, & Co., he, and his independent supporters, who are tired battling for the thread-bare theories of monopolists, will be as surely driven into their ranks as the day arrives. For our own part, while we have scarcely a hope that Gen. Taylor will be able to stand up to his pledges before the election, surrounded as he will be at first by whigery in its most seductive form, we stand ready, should he be able to do so, to defend him with as much warmth against the *sure* attacks of those who have elected him, as we would have defended Lewis Cass had he been elected. We go for principles and measures—the principles and measures, with one or two exception of the present administration—and if they remain undisturbed for the next four years Gen. Taylor will be entitled to more of the gratitude of the American people than if he had fought twenty such battles as Buena Vista. Gen. Taylor has it in his power, if he possesses the requisite qualities, to become as popular with the masses as Gen. Jackson. But will he do so? The question is one of deep import, which time alone can solve.

☞ We sometime since saw the name of James Onslow, of Meadville, suggested in the Crawford *Democrat*, for the post of Seargent-at-Arms of the next House of Representatives of this state. We thought we recognized in the name an old brother typo, and intended, ere this, to have given the recommendation a hearty endorsal, but "circumstances" prevented. That Mr. O. is well qualified for the post he solicits, we have no doubt; we trust, therefore, his claims will receive a favorable consideration from the people's representatives.

Oy Course.—The whig papers, great and small, "Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart," are down on the Message of President Polk, like a "thousand of brick." One fellow who claims a great deal of independence, candor and wit, gives it as his decided opinion that the message is a "humbug." For our part, we know of no one better capable of judging a "humbug" than this same "independent" editor, for among the small humbugs of the age he is entitled to a premiun; but in this case, the thing to be judged, is so far above his comprehension, that we must be premitted to differ with him. Another, who has but one idea, and that "free dirt," gives it as his decided opinion that the President wrote all that part of the message relative to the Tariff and a National Bank, for the purpose of—what think you, reader? Nothing less than the establishment of slavery in our new territories! We have seen people jump at strange conclusions, but this leap in the air beats Sam Patch's last. The whigs proper, or perhaps we should say "ultras," do not like it, because it is so long—covering the entire subject of our domestic and foreign policy, and because he presumes to recommend such measures as he deems best calculated to promote the welfare of the country. We recollect before it was received some time, these same gentlemen were making themselves very unhappy, because it was rumored by some of the wise letter-writers at Washington that the President would recommend nothing. A grumbler will be suited with nothing, and our opponents, in regard to the message, are very much in such a position.

Suicide.—Mr. Lot Irvin, proprietor of the furnace at West Greenville, Mercer county, hanged himself at that place on Tuesday night of last week. Pecuniary embarrassments are said to have led to the commission of this rash act. Mr. I. was a brother of General James Irvin, of Centre county.

How it was Done.—The Boston *Times*, says that when the news of the late election began to reach that city, one of the money lords there exclaimed, in the exuberence of his feelings—"I have disbursed this season at least a million of dollars in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, every dollar of which was expended in such a manner as to help the whigs to accomplish this glorious triumph?" If this be true, it is not to be wondered at that the Federal vote of Schuylkill county has been increased fifty per cent. since 1844.

United States Naval Officers going Abroad.—It is stated that Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Commanders Dupont, Buchanan and Barron have received furloughs from the Navy Department, for the purpose of proceeding to Europe, to organize the new navy recently created by the federal German government. Commodore Parker is to have rank of admiral, and his colleagues, it is stated, that of vice-admiral, with the corresponding pay and emoluments.

THE MASK THROWN OFF.

The excitement of the election is scarcely over, and the successful party have hardly had time to rejoice, before the mask is thrown off, and the people of the North, who listened to their humbug pretensions of opposition to slavery in the new territories, are told by Gen. Taylor himself that if they "attempt to interfere with the slave question," he is "for drawing the sword and throwing away the scabbard." The following letter is conclusive on this point:

Natchez, Nov. 13, 1848.

Hon. A. G. Brown—Dear Sir: As all parties concede that Gen. Taylor is elected President, I hasten to inform you that he is thrown of all disguise, and conceals no opinion.

S. S. Boyd, who you know to be radical on the slavery question, and who often says that *Stephens' position is absurd*, called Bingham and myself one side yesterday, and told us that "he had that day spent some hours with Gen. Taylor, and that he was right on all the points, and, without speaking of the territories, the old gentleman distinctly and earnestly declared that when the *North* attempted to interfere with the slave question, he was for DRAWING THE SWORD AND THROWING AWAY THE SCABBARD.

About this, Boyd says there is no mistake, and he does not hesitate to pronounce "Old Zack" perfectly sound. Of all this you may rest assured. What change other influences may make in his mind, I cannot say, but his Southern friends, who hear him talk on the subject, say he is not the man to give up an opinion deliberately formed.

"He will go with the free States on the tariff and internal improvement questions, and with the slave States on the Free Soil question.

* * * * * * *

"Yours truly, F. L. CLAIBORNE."

Now, is not this a beautiful revelation of the opinions of a man our whig friends held up as a "free soil" candidate? Was there ever a more transparent humbug perpetrated upon the people than the election of Gen. Taylor as the friend of "Freedom," and the "advocate" par-excellence of "free soil." Verily, but there will be a reckoning day with the Smiths, Ashmuns, Corwins, and small-fry orators of the party, when these unofficial opinions of Gen. Taylor, are put forth as President.

Contradicted.—The reported murder of Major Singer, wife and sister-in-law, is contradicted. The affair was said to have occurred previous to the 10th inst., but a letter has been received at St. Louis, from the Major, on the 11th inst.

☞ We see by the Pittsburgh *Post*, that one Andrew N. Bailey, who that paper says formerly resided in this county, was arrested in Pittsburgh for passing counterfeit city script.

Fun among the Pittsburgh Editors.—The Pittsburgh Editors are having a "good time" of it, in fixing out Gen. Taylor's appointments. Not long since the Journal nominated Major Bliss for a place in Gen. Taylor's cabinet, whereupon the Gazette nominated "Old Whitey" for some post of honor. This was "done in sport" by the funny deacon. The Journal, soon after recommended Josiah Randall, Esq., for Attorney General under Old Zack, upon which the wag of the Democratic *Post*, says he presumes the Gazette, not to be outdone in the business of Cabinet making, will duly nominate the General's negro overseer, to some distinguished place at Washington. Go it, whiggies!

☞ The Auburn Daily Advertiser, whig, says that every colored voter in that city, five in number, voted for Gen. Taylor; and the Albany Journal remarks that "there is little danger that colored electors will mistake their duty on their friends!" So much for the "big Anns" and "little Anns," &c. of New York.

Enough for all Practical Purposes.—The whig majority on joint-ballot in the New York Legislature is only *one hundred and six*. This is sufficient for all practical purposes, we should say, and is a beautiful illustration of the axiom of "united we stand, divided we fall."

Excelleet.—Among the latest schemes contemplated by the cotton planters of South Carolina, is the establishment of a bank in each of the cotton states, to enable the grower to hold his crop until it can be sold at a fixed value. It is proposed to advance money, on the faith of cotton. This is excellent—the banks will soon hold not only the cotton, but the plantations.

"Go it while you are Young."—The Philadelphia *Sun*, the *native*-organ, thus throws down the gage to the "ultras." There is evidently a "jolly row" in prospect.

"We smell a jolly row among the old hunkers, and our blood is on fire to let loose the true grit Taylor men up on them! The eastern wing of the State House is not more pure than the new was, and needs Taylor reform as much.

"So come on; we throw down the gage, and dare any ultra Whig to take it up! Set the people moving, and there will be such a racing and chasing, in, around and about that wing of the State House, as has never been heard of since the celebrated race of Johnny Gilpin."

Godey's Lady's Book.—Among the many light periodicals which have appealed to the public for support, none have been more successful than Godey's Lady's Book—a work combining so many attractions as to be almost irresistible. Its contributors have been and are among the most agreeable story writers of the country, and to this fact, perhaps, more than any other, is its great success attributable. The number for January has already made its appearance, and is truly a superior one. It has a number of elegant engravings, a plate of the fashions, a piece of music, and the usual variety of entertaining reading matter.

Comfortable.—By the exemption law passed at the last session of the Legislature of Wisconsin, a comfortable little property is exempted from legal liability. The law goes into operation after the first of January. The Madison Argus thinks it a reasonable estimate to say that in general one thousand dollars worth of personal property is covered. Add to this forty acres of land with all buildings and improvements thereupon—or a village lot not exceeding one-fourth of an acre, with like improvements—and no limit as to value, and an estimate can be formed of the aggregate amount of property to which legal liability will not attach hereafter, unless we except the privilege enjoyed by debtors of mortgaging their reality.

☞ Imagine the effect which President Polk's message must have upon Gen. Taylor, as it breaks in upon his studies in political economy! While perusing this long and able manifesto of our affairs, this masterly vindication of the democratic policy and administration, this triumphant record of, gigantic steps in our majestic march to greatness, the modest old soldier will repeat to himself a thousand times, his doubts of his capacity for the exalted duties so soon to devolve upon him. God grant that the politicians have not led the people into a great mistake! There is no mistake in our institutions, and it is democracy only that has the patriotism and the power to guide the Union onward.

The Gold Region.—We call attention to the copious extracts in another column relative to the Gold region of California. We will next week publish the official report of Col. Mason relative to the same. It will be seen that the facts are equal to the most sanguine reports first received, and that this "barren and worthless acquisition," as our whig friends sneeringly stigmatized it, is one vast mine of gold, quicksilver, and other valuable minerals. These accounts will stimulate the cupidity of universal Yankeedom, and ere a twelve-month we shall see her hills and valleys yielding a stream of golden wealth that will astonish and electrify the world. This, too will settle the slave-question without legislation, or agitation. To our young men, we say go—the field is inviting, and with proper energy fortunes can be made in a short time.

☞ We see that a company is forming in Buffalo for the Gold region of California. It is to be based on the principle of a joint-stock and mutual insurance company. Each member is to contribute a certain amount of capital, and receive his share of the proceeds, without regard to sickness or other accidents. An excellent arrangement.

☞ Senators Benton and Butler have become reconciled to each other. Benton, on the day of the meeting of Congress, advanced, the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, and offered his hand to Mr. Butler, which was accepted.

Paragraphs for the Million.

☞ Cincinnati is getting to be a nice place. Three men entered a house in that city, the other night, and knocked down a Mrs. Miller. Her husband had gone for the watchman and returned to find his wife bleeding on the floor and his furniture destroyed.

☞ We learn that a commission has been appointed by the government, consisting of three from the navy and three from the army, to proceed immediately to the Pacific, for the purpose of founding dockyarks in our ports in Oregon and California. Other duties of a kindred nature will also devolve upon the commissioners.—Their instructions will be clear and explicit, so as to prevent rivalry and insure the completest harmony and efficiency between the representatives of the two services in the important business entrusted to them. The expedition will probably journey overland.

☞ The Memphis Enquirer says it is contemplation to establish one or more Cotton Factories in Memphis.

☞ A Teller of the Exchange Bank, of Boston paid out on Saturday, on a banking check, $1,000 for $100. The man who received the money has not yet discovered the mistake.

General Taylor.—We learn from good authority, says the Cincinnati Atlas, that General Taylor does not expect to leave home for Washington till the latest hour possible. He must be in Washington a short time previous to the 4th of March. It is prsumed he will leave Baton Rouge about three weeks previous to that time, and that he will be in Cincinnati one night.

A Beautiful Extract.—*Labor!*—Why man of idleness, labor rocked you in the cradle, and has nourished your pampered life; without it, the woven silks and wool upon your back would be in the silkworm's nest and the fleeces in the shepherd's fold. For the meanest thing that ministers to human want, save the air of heaven, man is indebted to toil; and even the air, by God's wise ordination, is breathed with labor. It is only the drones who toil not, who infest the hive of activity like masses of corruption and decay. The lords of the earth are the working men, who can build or cast down at their will, and who retort the sneer of the "soft-handed," by pointing to their trophies, wherever art, science, civilization, and humanity are known. Work on, man of toil! thy royalty is yet to be acknowledged as labor rises onward to the highest throne of power. Work on, and in the language of a true poet, be

"A glorious man! and thy renown shall be
Born by the winds and waters thro' all time,
While there's a keel to carve it on the sea
From clime to clime,
Or God ordains that idleness is a crime."

☞ Timothy Whelem, an Irishman, was shot dead on the 24th of October, near Fort Gibson, Arkansas, by Charles Griffin, a Cherokee. The murder was deliberate, wilful and without provocation; but the murderer was drunk

☞ General Cass is to deliver the annual address on on 22d of December, before the New England Society of Detroit.

☞ Eliza Sherwood, a little old woman of 65 years has been arrested in New York for picking pockets, and lots of purses and pocket-books were found in her premises.

Shakespeare Frenchified.—A Frenchman, who aspired to *do* the leading parts in an English theatre, gave the following as a specimen of his ability to play Richard the Third:

Now is de winter of dam uneasiness,
Made into hot wedder by York's little boy,
(Dat is vot you call de son of York;)
And de dark cloud which stick at top
Of de house, in de bottom of de sea,
Dead buried But as for me, aha!
I ave de bump upon my back—I ave
Dam dandy leg—I am unfashionable; and—
And, for all dis de dam dog bow wow at me,
As I valk by him."

Pleasant.—A religious editor defines mirthfulness to be "the refined essence of hell, prepared by the *devil* to poison the soul of him who drinks it?" Amiable creature.

Encouraging.—Three years ago Zachary Taylor was unknown to fame. He fought a few battles successfully, and now controls the destiny of the Nation. How encouraging this to our young men! It speaks a language not to be misunderstood "Never mind your grammars or arithmetics, boys; your constitution or laws. Only brace the animal system, and become good pugilists. In due season substitute the rifle and the bayonet for the arms with which nature has endowed you. Do this, and the path of greatness lies fully open. The brave ever before the learned; the man of blood before the civilian!

——"Beneath the rule of men
Entirely great, the pen is mightier than the sword!—
Behold the arch-enchanter's wand! Itself nothing!
But catching sorcery from the master hand
To paralyze the Cæsars, and to strike
The loud earth breathless!
Take away the sword—
States can be saved without it!"—Bulwer's Richieu.

The man that doth no paper take,
Grudging two dollars once a year,
Will never a good husband make,
Because his wife can never know what is going on in the world, and his children will very ignorant appear.

The last line is rather too long for good jingle, but the moral is sublime.

☞ A merchant in London recently entered at the Custom House $700 worth or watches and proposed to pay the usual duty. The government officials suspecting them to be under-valued, took them at the appraisement, with 10 per cent, authorized in such cases. On sending them to auction they were found to be *Peter Funk* watches destined no doubt for the New York market.

Volunteers for Yucatan.—The bark Florida, sailed from New Orleans on the 28th ult., for the port of Sisal, with another installment of the Yucatan *Battalion*, 370 in number. Col. George W. White Lt. Col. Besancon, Maj. McDowell, Capts. Mace and Tobin, all left in the Florida. The number now in the field or on board of vessels, is about 800.

☞ Gen. James Taylor's (of Ky.) will disposing of his immense estate, was lately rejected by the County Court on presentation for probate. Yet it is said that no litigation will ensue among the heirs. They have emancipated his slaves, forty in number. The aged and children are provided for.

Beat That!—We clip the following from the Mississippi Jacksonian:—"Mr. R. G. Kyle left some apples at our office a few days since, that he informs us are part of the third crop that grew on the same tree this year. This is the first time we ever heard of a similar circumstance."

Childhood's Poetry.—"What

By Telegraph.

Dispatches for the Weekly Observe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—3 P. M.

Dr. Whitney reports six new cases and three deaths from Cholera since last report, all among passengers by ships. No cases in the city.

A letter in the N. Y. Tribune, from Washington, says, it is understood that Maj. Cass, son of Lewis Cass, has been appointed Charge d' Affairs to Rome. Mr Benton's bill for giving the Government contract at Panama, to Aspenwall, Stevens & Co., place the time at not exceeding 20 years; embracing the transportation by steam, of naval and army supplies, including troops, munitions of war, and naval stores, the mails of the United States and all persons in its employment. The sum to be paid not to exceed three-fourths of the amount now stipulated by law for the transportation of mails from, New York to Liverpool. No payment under contract to be made until Rail Road shall be so far advanced as to permit Rail Road transportation across the Isthmus of Panama, wholly by steam power. The road to be commenced within one year from date of contract, and to be completed by June 1st, 1852.

MARKETS.—There is a moderate demand for flour, with sales at $5,25a5,37½ for common and good, and $5a5,62½ for pure.

Corn is steady but not active at 58a60 for new; 65 for mixed, and 70 for round yellow. Sales 10,000 bush.

For wheat there is a fair inquiry

Rye 62 cents—Oats 33a36.

Whiskey 21 cents.

In provisions there is not much doing. Pork very [illegible]

BUFFALO, Dec 15, 4 P. M.

The sales in the principal articles of trade is exceedingly limited. Flour may be quoted at $4,25a4,62½, according to quality.

There is nothing doing in grain.

There was a sale of 50 bbls clover seed this morning at $3,50.

ODD FELLOWS.—Editors in Wisconsin are a lucky set of fellows. At the last election no less than five of them have been successful in getting more votes than their opponents. Glad of it, if they should n't be elected who should?

☞ A painful rumor is afloat about a melancholy fatality which visited the Hon. Morris Longstreth, of Montgomery county. The substance of the rumor is, that his own dog went mad and bit his son, a promising youth of about sixteen years of age, his hired man, and several of his most valuable imported stock of cattle.

☞ The New York Tribune says that any ill bred Nunn or Elijah, who would undertake to preach to the members of Congress, of their unfaithfulness and neglect of duty would be kicked out of the house; and intimates pretty strongly that the chaplains do not "declare the whole truth,"

☞ Does the court understand you to say, Mr. Jones, that you saw the editor of the "Auger of Freedom" intoxicated? Not at all, sir; I merely said that I have seen him frequently so flurried in his mind that he would undertake to cut out copy with the snuffers—that's all.

☞ We would not rather enjoy the pleasures of health, and of the agreeable consciousness of well-being, to the gripings of disease—the bitter countenance or ill-health and the chilling sights of never recovering!

But of all diseases who is not anxious to escape a disease of the Lungs. The very idea of falling a victim to consumption, with a tremor to the heart-strings of Life. But oh how joyous the cheek cures and health are still our own, when just before spair had spread her dark canvass over us.

Such, kind reader, are the pleasureable sensations experienced hundreds who by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry have thus dire disease slowly but surely driven from their system, and health—rosy health, again restored to their languishing [illegible]

See advertisement. 31

☞ It is useless to talk about quackery, it quackery means "bad acts in physic" as Johnson hath it. It is useless to talk of quackery if it is to be a term of reproach stamped upon such [illegible] as Vaughn's vegetable lithontriptic Mixture. If quackery means the kind of remedies which this article is proved itself to be, it will soon change its meaning, in Johnson. From the knowledge of this famous medicine, we would rather take a man that has not studied in trade to start the profession of an M. D. than an entire course of study, an honorable graduation, and a diploma from the first college in the country: it is said to be a simple compound of vegetable articles, the proportion and combination of which is a secret to all the world, but its fame is spread over the United States and Canada into England and the various South American ports—sales of the article immense, and it cures all diseases—it is no humbug to pretend to refute these facts. Reader see Great American Remedy, G. C. Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture, in our columns, get a pamphlet [illegible]

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. G. A. Lyon, Mr. ROBERT HENRY, of Harborcreek, to MISS FANNY L. STEBBETT, of Erie.

On the 3d instant, in Kleinnerville, by H. Bole, Esq., Mr. SOLOMON WALTERS, of this city, and Mrs. MARY [illegible] of the former place.

DIED.

On the 27th of November, WILLIAM GOULD, Esq., an old and highly esteemed citizen of Springfield township, aged 71 years.

On the 5th inst. ANDREW BOYLAN, Esq. of this city, formerly of Venango county, in the 55th year of his age.

On the 25th ult. at the residence of his father, Capt. Joseph Towner, in this city, DE WITT C. TOWNER, aged 2 years, He said last of all, "the Savior support me." Eastern papers please copy.]

W. H. CUTLER,

Attorney & Counseller at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange) Erie, N. Y.

Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES.—A. P. DURLIN, Esq., BENJAMIN GRANT, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.

Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

LOST.

Lost somewhere between Neely's Mills, in Harborcreek, and this city, on Thursday last, a gold Locket, containing a Daguerreotype miniature, and marked "J. C. McLane." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office, or with the subscriber in Harborcreek. J. W. McLANE.

Erie Dec. 16, 1848. 1t31

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between Newton Lounsberry and George N. Wheeler, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts owing to said firm are to be received by said G. N. Wheeler, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

NEWTON LOUNSBERRY,
Girardsville, Dec. 7, 1 48. GEORGE F. WHEELER.

NOTICE.

All Persons having unsettled accounts with the above firm are requested to call and settle. I would further notify our friends, and the community at large, that I shall continue to keep the Store, and solicit the continuance of their patronage. Lumber, staves, Grain, Butter, Cheese and a small sprinkling of Cash, will be taken on accounts and for Goods.

G. N. WHEELER.

Girardsville, Dec. 7, 1848. 2m31

Annuals and Holliday Gifts for 1849.

A. E. HEWSON & Co., have now on hand a large assortment of Holiday Gifts, which they would call particular attention to, among which may be found:

Sitting Room Table Book, Bryant's Poetical Works,
Countenances of Women, Longfellow's " "
Language of Beauty, Cowper's " "
Flora's Gem, Byron's " "
Language of friendship, Shelley's " "
Gem Album, Mrs Hemans' " "
Rose Bud, Poets and Poetry of America,
Amaranth, " " England,
Ruby, " " Europe,
Forget Me Not Annual, Oracles of the Poets,
Book of Poems, Burn's Poems,
Poet's " Osgood's "
Peck's Poems, Lockhart's Spanish Ballads,
Longfellow's " Sacred & Miscellaneous Poems,
Milton's " Southey's Poetical Works,
Cowper's " Sacred Poets, of England,
Byron's " and America,
Shelley's " Harper's Illustrated Bible,

Also a splendid Illustrated Shakspeare, 3 vols., Prayer Books and Bibles in every variety of Binding, and a choice lot of Juvenile Books and Miniature Poems, selected expressly for the Holidays, for sale at the New Bookstore W. E. HEWSON & CO.

Erie, Dec. 16, 1848. 3t No. 8 Reed House.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is dissolved on the 1st instant, by limitation. The books and accounts are in the hands of I. B Stevens, who will settle all demands for and against the late firm. ISAAC B. STEVENS.

North East, Dec. 1, 1848. W. D. KELLOGG,

The business will be continued at the old stand, by the subscriber, where the public may find Goods very cheap.

ISAAC B. STEVENS.

Dec 16, 1848. 3t31

The Honorable the Judges now holding a Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Erie:

THE petition of William L. Kellery, of Elk Creek township, respectfully showeth that he has purchased the well-known Farm House lately owned by Newton Lounsberry, in Cranesville, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for keeping an Inn or Tavern. Your petitioner therefore prays the court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or Tavern, as in duty will ever pray, &c. WM. L. KELLERY.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Elk Creek, in the county of Erie, do certify that the above mentioned Tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that William L. Kellery, the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and further, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and Travelers.

William Monroe,	Newton Lounsberry,
Lyman Mason	Ephriam Cram,
John Goodenow,	Jacob Goodenow,
Wm. Sherman,	Edmund Goodenow,
G. N. Wheeler.	S. Hall, jr.,
O. O. Tuckner,	L. C. Canfield,
E. Norton,	Samuel Sherman,
C. C. Wade,	W. W. Greenman,
H. G. Warner,	C. W. Colton.

Dec. 16, 1848 3t31

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in

FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY,

Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic. GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,

Liver Complaint,

SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,

and all

Nervous Diseases,

which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to *Nervous Complaints*, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain.

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the *Belt around the body*, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible per-piration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS

Certificates and Testimonials

From the most Respectable Sources,

Could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper We make a few selections.

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.

Seven Cases Cured!!!

In one Village.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT will cure every case, no matter how severe or chronic. Skeptics are referred to the following.

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

No 1.

The following letter is from Mr. Alonzo D. Felter, of Kingston, N. Y, a gentleman of high respectability and influence.

KINGSTON, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1848

To Dr A. H. CHRISTIE —

About the first of November last I called at your office and purchased one of your Galvanic Belts, and I am happy to say that it has made a new man of me For years I have been troubled with Rheumatism, very severe, and a *general weakness of the whole system, and very nervous*, with pain in the head, so severe that I would have to take to my bed three or four times a day. My friends are astonished at the *perfect and wonderful cure wrought on me. I never was better* in my life than now, and I know that this is altogether owing to your GALVANIC BELT, for I had had the best physicians, and had tried every thing previous to using it, without effect.

Very respectfully, ALONZO D. FELTER.

☞ In consequence of the benefits experienced by himself, Mr FELTER procured a number of the GALVANIC BELTS, and having disposed of them among his friends, thus writes:

No. 2.

Kingston, May 6, 1848.

Mr DEAR DOCTOR,

You ask me to give you an account of the success of your GALVANIC BELTS in this region. I can truly say that they continue to do wonders; hundreds wear them, and *I do not know of a solitary case of failure in their use*. I sold a Belt and the Magnetic Fluid to a lady here some weeks since. She had a complication of nervous disorders, and was very low. Dr Nelson attended her, but did her no good; and the Doctor knew out considerably when she got the belt, and exhorted it; *but the lady used the Belt and was cured.* Now this Doctor had the Dyspepsia for a great while, and could not cure himself, but gets this Lady's Belt, wishes it kept a secret, puts it on himself, and it did him so much good, that yesterday he called on me and got one for his wife.

No 3.

Miss VANDEMARK, of this town, lay all winter with the Rheumatism. She got to be perfectly helpless. Every one (who saw her said she could not live. She sent for a GALVANIC BELT—put it on—used the Fluid freely, and in EIGHT DAYS SHE WENT OUT VISITING, AND IS TO BE MARRIED NEXT WEEK! The Doctor who attended Miss V., hooted at the Belt, but now says there is certainly a remarkable curative power in your Belts

No 4.

Mr John Eman, merchant of this place, was reduced to a mere skeleton, by Dyspepsia and general chronic disease: he got a Belt and the Fluid, and *is now as healthy a man as we have got in Kingston* He has spent large sums of money in various nostrums previously, but they all proved useless.

No 5.

An old gentleman by the name of Newkirk, *had the Dyspepsia for thirty years.* He tells me that he could not eat any thing without its rising on his stomach; he was very much emaciated and looked miserable; but he purchased a Belt from me, and after wearing it 3 or 4 weeks, he drove up to the door and said he had come to thank me for selling him Christie's Belt, as it had made a well man of him. He says that he now eats and digests perfectly, and that he is as hearty as any of his neighbors. *He is about 60 years of age.*

No 6.

Mr. Wood, of Marbletown, was drawn up with Croup and Rheumatism, so that he could not move. His brother got a Belt for him, and in one week he was so well that he was about attending to his business. He says *it is the greatest thing on earth.*

No. 7.

The wife of Mr Joseph King, of Kingston, has been complaining of lassitude and general weakness for several years, and troubled with indigestion. She got the Belt and Fluid, and Mr. King told me this day, that his wife was like another woman, it had done her so much good. I could give you a great many more cases, equally successful, but I suppose these will be sufficient. I may say that I never was engaged in any business that has been so fortunate and satisfactory to all concerned.

Very truly yours, ALONZO D. FELTER.

To A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D., New-York.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of equally extraordinary character could be given.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,

182 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Erie, only by the authorized agents CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House.

Erie, Dec. 16, 1848. 1y31

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 31st October, a yearling heifer, brindle, with some white on the belly. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

SAMUEL HALL.

Springfield tp., Nov. 7, 1848. 3t31

ESTRAY.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, in Conneaut township, on the 6th day of November, three yearlings; two of them red and one red and white. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take them away.

T. ROBINSON.

Conneaut, Pa., Dec. 16, 1848. 3t31

Bonnet Goods.

RECD by Express, a good selection of assorted uncut Velvet, assorted Satins, all colors; rept. and uncut Bonnet Silks, assorted Ribbons, &c., all of which will be sold very cheap to Milliners or to the retail trade, at WRIGHT'S CORNER

Dec 2 29

Administrator's Notice,

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of John Sisson, late of McKean dec'd., having been granted the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claim against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Erie, Dec 9, 1848. 6t30 JOSEPH S. BUCK, Adm'r.

Stray Steer.

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber about the 14th of March last, a red, yearling Steer, with some white on the top of his head and end of his nose, also, some white on his belly. No artificial marks. The owner of said Steer is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Greene, Dec. 9, 1848. 3t30 GEO. W. BONNELL.

CHILD-BIRTH!

A valuable Scientific Work, upon the subject of Gestation and Child Birth, by R. G. GEISSNER, M. D., *late of Paris, just published in New York by the Author.*

Price Twenty-five Cents.

THIS WORK contains recently discovered information upon a subject of the highest importance to Married Persons, or those contemplating Marriage.

It will be found of special value to those whose means, health or other circumstances, do not permit them to increase the number of their family, great inconvenience, suffering, or perhaps risk of life. A method of avoiding these troubles and dangers, at will, (recently discovered by a celebrated French Physician,) is fully communicated in this work, so that any person may avail himself of it at once, without cost. The means of prevention here set forth are therefore within the reach of all. The process is new, safe infallible, convenient, simple, and cannot injure the health of the most delicate.

☞ CAUTION. ☜

Some speculator has clandestinely (under another name) published an imitation, (bearing the same title,) which I esides omitting THE MOST IMPORTANT PORTIONS of it, dupes the credulous out of

One Dollar.

When the price is

Twenty-five Cents

For the *Genuine, full, and complete* Work.

Copies of this work will be sent in a close envelope, single letter postage to any part of the United States, for twenty-five cents sent, post-paid, to Dr. R. G. Geissner, Box 2456, office 127 1-2 Liberty Street, N. Y.

N. B.—No Bookseller allowed to sell this work.

Erie, Dec. 9, 1848. 30

Danner Hotel for Sale.

THE above named valuable tavern stand, formerly known as the "Farmer's Hotel," situated on the corner of French and Fourth Streets, Erie, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. The stand has been used for Hotel purposes for many years, and is favorably known to the public. The buildings are commodious and have every convenience necessary for such an establishment. If not sold by the 20th of February, the premises will be leased on favorably terms. Possession to be given on the 1st of April next.

GALBRAITH & LANE.

Erie, Dec. 9, 1848. 3t28 Atty's. for A. Farnsworth, owner.

SODA BISCUIT.

A FRESH supply of Spencer's (Buffalo) Soda Biscuit, just received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block by

Erie, May 12, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

Look at This.

THOSE indebted to me, whose accounts are over three months standing, are requested to call and pay on or before the first of January next, or their Accounts and Notes will be left with R. O. Hulbert, Esq., for collection. I speak as to wise men—judge ye what I say.

Erie, Dec. 2, 1848. n29 D. S. CLARK.

Flour! Flour! Flour!!

50 BBLS. Superfine Flour, just received, and for sale 25 cents cheaper than at any other establishment in the city, at No. 1 Perry Block.

Decr. 2, 1848. T. W. MOORE. 29

Beware of Pickpockets.

THE subscriber has purchased the patent-right of Joseph Colton's celebrated Pocket Safe These Pockets are so constructed as to baffle any attempt on the part of a thief to open them They are too well known to require further detail Men who have bank notes, or any important papers to carry about them, must at once see the advantage of having this apparatus inserted in their coats. Call in and examine this article, everybody.

C. B KLENE.

Erie, Dec 2, 1848. 2m29

Muffs and Boas.

A COMPLETE assortment of Muffs and Boas may be found, cheap, at WRIGHT'S CORNER.

Dec 2. 29

Wanted.

A TON of good Hay, and a few cords of wood, wanted at this office. Dec. 2, 1848.

No Joke.

ALL knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, (special contracts excepted) are requested to call and pay on or before the 1st day of January next, or cost will be made, without respect to persons. A word to the wise is sufficient.

H. CADWELL.

Erie, Nov. 29, 1848. 29

TAKE NOTICE. Those indebted to the subscriber in any way will please pay on or before the first of January next. I hope this notice will be strictly observed, and costs saved

SMITH, JACKSON.

Dec 2 1848. 29

Mrs. Purdy's Confectionary, No. 9, Reed House Row.

MRS. PURDY would respectfully inform the public that she has taken the well know stand in the Reed House Row, recently occupied by M. W. Keith, where she has now and purposes keeding constantly on hand, a large variety of

CONFECTIONARIES,

of her own manufacture, and sell wholesale and retail, with different kinds of REFRESHMENTS, such as Cakes, Pies, Bread and Butter Poached Eggs, Cold Fowls, Boiled ham, Pork and Beans, Hot Coffee, Soda Water, Ice Cream, &c., &c., all of which will be served up in the best and most palatable style. She has just received a fine assortment of TOYS, to which she invites attention.

Mrs. P. has fitted up a room, up stairs, expressly for the accommodation of Ladies who may wish to eat OYSTERS. She is determined not to be surpassed by any similar establishment west of Buffalo, and will endeavor to afford universal satisfaction. She indulges the hope that the same liberal patronage which was extended to her predecessor will be continued to her.

Erie, Nov. 25, 1848.

FRESH Salad oil, Ground Pure Mustard, Peper Sauce, Extract Lemon, Vanilla, Bitter Almond, and Celery; Vanilla Beans, English Currants, etc., etc., for sale by

Nov. 25, 1848. 28

A CARD.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & WOOD, professors of Instrumental *Music and Dancing, having returned to Erie with the intention of remaining during the Winter, beg leave to return their* thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to them heretofore, *and would embrace this opportunity of offering their service to* Parties, Balls or Schools, during the coming season. Their terms are liberal. For particulars call at the American Hotel.

Erie, Nov. 18, 1848. 4t27

TEAS—Young Hyson, Imperial and Pouchong Teas, cheap, by J. D. HAWES.

TOBACCO of all kinds, for sale at RINDERNECHT'S.

Dec. 2. 29

MOLASSES.—New Orleans, West India, Cuba and Sugar House Molasses, for sale at RINDERNECHT'S.

Dec. 2. 29

WHITE FISH, Codfish, Trout and Mackerel, for sale by the bbl or less quantity, at RINDERNECHT'S.

Dec. 2. 29

RAISANS.—12 boxes, 20 halves, and 25 quarter boxes fresh Malaga Raisans, cheaper than elsewhere, by the box or pound by RINDERNECHT.

Dec. 2. 29

Look Here.

YOU can find the following articles at Rindernecht's Grocery-Store: Ginger, nutmegs, spice, pepper, cloves, Cinnamon, Mustard, Pepper-sauce, olive oil, castor oil, cocoa, Chocolate; Powder and Shot, Percussion caps and pills; citron, currants, snuff, cigars, tobacco, candle wick, twine, shoe, white wash, horse, scrubbing, dusting, cloth, hair and tooth brushes; coffee mills, bed cords, clothes lines, rope, patent pails, cedar pails, washtubs, wash boards, mop sticks, brim-stone, sulphur, chalk rosin, Tar; curry combs, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold cheaper than elsewhere by

[Dec. 2.] W. F. RINDERNECHT.

479 GALLS. Stone Ware, for sale by

[Dec. 2.] W. F. RINDERNECHT.

24 BOXES Candy, a little above cost for sale by

[Dec 2.] RINDERNECHT.

135 BAGS Dairy salt; also, 50 bbls. salt, and 25 bags coarse salt, on hand and for sale at RINDERNECHT'S.

Dec. 2. 29

6000 Principi, La Norma, Cuba, and Common cigars, cheap as the cheapest, by the box or 1000 at

Dec 2. RINDERNECHT'S.

DYESTUFFS.—Log Wood, Camwood, Nicwood, Fustic, Madder, Copperas, Alum, Blue Vitrol, Cream Carter, for sale by

Dec. 2. RINDERNECHT.

Notice to those whom it may Concern.

THOSE that know themselves indebted to me by Note or Book account, are requested to call and pay on or before the first *day of January next, or Cost will be made.*

Erie, Nov 23, 1848. 6w28 WM. F. RINDERNECHT.

PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES.

MR. FLETCHER respectfully announces to the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute *Daguerreotypes* in a style unequalled in this section of country, at his

Daguerrean Gallery

over the Erie Bank, South side of the Public Square. The Highest Premium for Daguerreotypes was recently awarded to him, by the Berkshire County (Mass.) Fair, and from long experience in the Art, both in the Southern and Eastern States, he hopes to be able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Miniatures neatly set in Rose Wood and Black Walnut frames, and morocco cases of various sizes and different styles. Also on hand a splendid assortment of Gold Lockets, Pins and Rings made expressly for Daguerreotypes.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens. ABEL FLETCHER.

Erie, Nov. 25, 1848. 1f29

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Law Partnership existing under the the name of Graham & Thompson, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All suits brought by the said Graham & Thompson, will receive the attention of the subscribers until fully determined.

CARSON GRAHAM,
Erie, May 15, 1848. 3t28. JAMES THOMPSON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has placed his business in the hands of BENJAMIN GRANT, Esq., and persons wishing information in regard to business yet undetermined, or wishing to engage his services for the future, will please to apply to his office in the Tamany Buildings, adjoining the office of J. C. Marshall, Esq.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Nov, 25, 1848. 1f29

Law Notice.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that the Hon James Thompson will be associated with him in the trial of all causes hereafter entrusted to his care.

BENJAMIN GRANT.

Erie, Dec. 2, 1848. 3t29

Baltimore Oysters!!

FRESH OYSTERS, of superior quality, put up by Holt & Maltby, in Large and small Cans, are received daily at their Depot, Canada Store, Reed House, and for sale by the Can or Package.

JAMES F. HOLMES, Ag't

Erie, Nov. 22, 1848 2m28

9000 HAVANNA and Principi Cigars, choice brands, and a *Simon Pure importation, just received and for* sale by BURTON & PERKINS.

10 GROSS Clark's matches
Wesleyville do
Wax Tapers and cigar lights, at
Nov 18. BURTON & PERKINS.

G. LOOMIS & CO.'s

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

ARE now being exhibited at the old established stand on State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

From very recent and large purchases in New York City, of the choicest styles of Goods the public will now have an opportunity of viewing the LARGEST and BEST assortment in their line ever brought to Erie.

In the mechanical branch of business conducted by the proprietors, particular attention will be paid to the repairing of fine Levers, Cylinder, Duplex, Chronometer and common Escapement Watches. The most difficult Watch work executed in the best finished and workmanlike manner. They acknowledge with thankfulness the extensive patronage thus far in this department, and although some of their neighbors say they will do work a little cheaper, the public may understand this, that their work shall be done better than they can do it, or no charge for the job. With fair prices and strict attention to business, it is reasonable to expect a continued and increased patronage.

Erie, Dec. 2, 1848. 29

NOTICE.

THE Members of Eagle Fire Company No. 2, are requested to meet at their Engine House, on Monday evening, December 4th, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing the President, Officers of said Company for the ensuing six months, and transacting other business of importance. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

Per Order,

Erie, Dec. 2, 1848. J. D. JAMES, Sec'

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Clothing, Dry Goods, &c., are requested to call and settle on or before the 1st of January next. I must have money, and if it is not forthcoming, I must take legal measures to collect my demands.

Erie, Dec. 2, 1848. n29 MOSES KOCH.

COFFEE.—20 Bags Rio, St Domingo, Cuba, Laguira and Java Coffee, for sale cheaper than elsewhere, by the bag or less quantity, by WM. F. RINDERNECHT.

Dec. 2. 29

TEAS.—10 chests Old and Young Hyson Tea: also, a superior article of Black Tea, at RINDERNECHT'S.

Dec. 2. 29

SUGARS.—New Orleans, Porto Rico, Havana, Loaf, Pulverised and Crushed sugars, for sale, wholesale or retail, by

Dec. 2. WM. F. RINDERNECHT.

A CARD.

☞ The Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, are respectfully informed that Lewis' Gothic Hall is now open, and will continue to be for a term of years, should nothing unforeseen occur. I have built it expressly for carrying on the Watch, Clock and Jewelry business on a fair and substantial basis, as people are often imposed upon by transient dealers, stopping only for a few weeks or months in a place. I am induced to make the above statement also for another reason—that *statements have already* been made in regard to me, that I am going to stay but a short time, and that I am cheating and deceiving the people. That is false. I have commenced business with the determination of continuing the same so long as the patronage of the people of Erie will sustain me in selling goods for a fair and reasonable profit, and doing their work for a reasonable compensation. Many thanks for the liberal patronage already received. WM. N. LEWIS.

Erie, Nov. 16, 1848 2f

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, etc.

1000 LBS. Rochelle and Yellow Ochre,
2000 lbs. Whiting.

300 lbs. Venitian Red,	300 lbs. Red lead & Litharge,
20 bbls Dye-Stuffs,	150 lbs. Sanford's extract logwood,
150 lbs. Gum Shellac,	300 gals. Turpentine,
120 gals. Linseed Oil	50 " " Varnishes,
125 " Alcohol.	For sale by

Nov. 18, 1848. BURTON & PERKINS.

Colds, Coughs and Consumption.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, (large bottles)
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry
Swayne's do do do
Ayres' Cherry Pectoral
Bristol's Balsam Hoarhound, and other medicines for the above diseases, for sale by BURTON & PERKINS.

Nov. 18, 1848. 27

PEKIN COMPANY'S Green and Black Teas. A fresh supply of these popular Teas just received by the Agents

Nov. 18. BURTON & PERKINS.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

JOHN M. JUSTICE returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public in general, for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would beg leave to inform them that he has just opened at

NO. 6, ROSENBERG BLOCK, STATE ST.,

a large and good assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which, owing to the tightness of the money market in the eastern cities, he has purchased from the Importers at a great sacrifice, which enables him to offer the best bargains ever before heard of in this market. Among his stock may be found fine French, English, and American Cloths and Cassimeres, which will be made up to order and warranted. Also, ready made Dress and Frock Coats, Overcoats, and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, Shirts and Drawers, Hdkfs. and Suspenders, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase clothing for Cash, will do well to call and examine goods and prices, as my goods are cut by myself, and made in Erie by the best hands that can be had, without regard to price, and are warranted to be as well made up to order as any in this region. Persons wishing clothing, can have their measure taken and clothing made, and if not suited with them when done, they will not be asked to take them.

Custom work and Cutting done on the most reasonable terms and warranted.

☞ No charge for showing goods—call an I examine for yourselves at No. 6, ROSENBERG BLOCK,

Erie, Sept. 27, 1848. State S.

FRESH, PURE AND CHEAP!

BURTON & PERKINS, AT THEIR OLD STAND, No. 5, REED HOUSE,

ARE now receiving their Winter stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Groceries, Fancy and miscellaneous articles, to which they invite the attention of Physicians, Painters, Clothiers, Tanners, and consumers generally. *"For Particulars see small Bills"* Nov. 18, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons owing at my store (special contracts excepted) *are requested to make payment before the first of next January* and save costs. F. METCALF.

Nov. 18, 1848. 2f

To Carpenters and Joiners.

W. E. HEWSON & CO. have just received a large assortment of Tools, such as

A rousing Flow of different kinds, sizes, &c.,

Gauge	do	do	Grecian do
Splitting Gauge	do	do	Quirk Ovolo,
Panel do	do	do	Roman do
Hand Rail Planes	do	do	Grecian do
Halving do	do	do	Rabbet Planes,
Match do	do	do	Sash do
Plank Match Planes	do	do	Bead Rules,
Pilaster do	do	do	Cane do
Quirk Ogee,			Flat.

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash. Call and see.

Oct. 27. W. E. HEWSON & CO., No. 8, Reed House.

New Books.

HISTORY of the Purchase and Settlement of Western New York. And of the rise, progress and present state of the Presbyterian Church in that section. By Rev. James H. Hotchkin.

Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation; a Book for the times. By an American citizen.

Thankfulness; a narrative comprising passages from the Diary of the Rev. Allan Temple. By Charles B. Taylor. For sale by

Oct. 20. W. E. HEWSON & CO.

No. 8, Reed House.

Great Bargains

I AM NOW receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Chains &c., comprising a stock of over twenty-five thousand Dollars, which was purchased direct from the Manufactories, both in Europe and America, at prices unheard of before; all of which will be sold for Cash at prices far below any Goods before sold in this market. Returning my sincere thanks to my old Customers for their very liberal patronage, I purpose to compensate them this fall and winter with the greatest bargains of past times. Now is the time!—next year there will be higher prices. H. CADWELL.

Erie, Oct. 23, 1848.

SHAWLS.

BROCHA, Turkish, Cashmere, Muslin de Lane and Blanket Shawls, a good assortment at GEO. SELDEN & SON'S.

Oct 16. 72

Paper Hangings.

1000 PIECES Wall paper and Borderings; 150 do Window paper, for sale cheaper than ever by

Oct. 16. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES, of a superior quality, warranted to suit all ages and conditions of the eyes, at LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

CLOCKS.—A large assortment of Clocks, of different styles and prices, from $3, to $10; Marent Time pieces, &c., all warranted to keep good time, at LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

Books.

THE Complete Produce Reckoner, showing the value by pound or bushel of all the different kinds of grain; so arranged as to present at one glance, the value of the whole number of bushels and pounds at the same rate, the price computed in dollars and cents; also a Ready Reckoner, for all kinds of Merchandize, from one cent to one dollar; a Table for computing interest; Tables for calculating the price of Hay, the measure of Wood and Stone; the contents of Cisterns, &c. &c., just published and for sale, wholesale and retail at W. E. HEWSON & CO'S.

Nov. 6, No. 8, Reed House.

COME AT LAST—Those Steel Beads, Clasps, Tassels, Slides, Rings and Buckles, new and fresh. Also, a variety of Steel Bags and Purses, ready made, at LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

GOLD PENS—Levi Brown's Gold Pens: also, Bagley's of the best quality, every one warranted. Also, silver Gold Pens as low as $1, at LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

SILVER S

THE WARM YOUNG HEART.

BY N. P. TUPPER.

A beautiful face and a form of grace,
Were a pleasant sight to see;
And gold, and gems, and diadems,
Right excellent they be;
But beauty and gold, though both be untold,
Are things of a worldly mart;
The wealth that I prize, above ingots or eyes,
Is a heart—a warm young heart!

Oh, face most fair, shall thy beauty compare
With affection's glowing light?
Oh riches and pride, how pale ye beside
Love's wealth serene and bright?
I spurn thee away, as a cold thing of clay,
Though gilded and carved thou art;
For all that I prize, in its smiles and its sighs,
Is a heart—a warm young heart!

Corcoran and Riggs, the American Bankers.

All the world now knows the American Rothchilds, Corcoran and Riggs; their fame has spread from this metropolis to London, Paris, Vienna, Hamburgh, and in short, everywhere that trade and commerce flourish, and yet, within a very few years, they were as little known as the humble correspondent you have selected to give you the sayings and doings of Washington. Alas, what changes take place in this mundane sphere! Some men rise to fortune almost in spite of themselves, while bad luck and ill fortune pursue others from the cradle to the grave. The bare idea is enough to make a man a firm believer in predestination. The head of the house of Rothchilds was deeply impregnated with this feeling. According to his own admission, he would never have anything to do with an unfortunate man, declaring that he had known very shrewd and sensible people of that caste with their toes out of their shoes. Instead of eschewing such people, I think it would have been more to his credit to have relieved them.

The head of our Washington Banking House W. W. Corcoran, is the son of a poor Irish shoemaker, who settled in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, upwards of half a century ago, and was a warm-hearted, generous son of Erin, a great lover of liberty, an a genuine disciple of democracy. In the struggle between the elder Adams and Jefferson, he was equally ready with his purse and shillelah, to promote or defend the cause of the people. By industry and integrity he amassed a handsome fortune, and retired from business. Such was the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens, that he was chosen mayor, and held the office until the saw fit to resign it. In after years the depreciation in Georgetown was so great, that his estate, which was considered an ample competence for all his children, became a mere pittance. William, the present banker, was the youngest son, and commenced his career in the auction and dry goods business, in conjunction with a brother somewhat older than himself. There affairs turned out disastrously, and they failed, the partners sacrificing everything to meet the demands of the creditors.

Mr. Wm. Corcoran was then employed to aid in winding up the affairs of the old Bank of Columbia, which had turned over its assets to a branch of the United States Bank for the benefit of its creditors, and I am sorry to say it was not long before this very branch broke, like all the rest of that unfortunate concern. It was here, probably, that Mr. Corcoran first learned the rudiments of money-making. While engaged in this settlement, he paid his addresses to a daughter of Commodore Morris, a young, lovely and blooming girl, but the father having violently opposed the match, on account of Mr. C.'s circumstances, the young lady saw fit to give the old gentleman the slip, and united her destiny with Mr. C. She did not live, however, to see his present affluence, but died early, leaving an only daughter, now sole heir to the father's great possession. Mr. C. afterwards opened a broker's office in this city, and managed matters with so much skill, that his accumulations were exceedingly rapid. In the arrangement of some business for Mr. Elisha Riggs, of N. York, that gentleman became so pleased with the financial skill evinced, that he placed his son, George W. Riggs, in partnership with Mr. Corcoran, with liberty to draw on New York to an unlimited extent. This was the commencement of the celebrated banking-house of Corcoran and Riggs, and it went on in one full tide of successful experiment, form its first formation to the present time.—The first goverment loan offered by the present administration was taken by this firm, and an enormous sum realized from the transaction. The house has ever been as liberal as successful. It gave the handsome donation of five thousand dollars to the poor Irish, at the time the famine, and Mr. Corcoran has since given ten thousand for the benefit of the poor widows of his native town, besides numerous sums in charity to the poor of this city. Such men deserve the blessings of fortune to be showered on them. George W. Riggs retired from the firm before the second loan was taken in part by the house, but a brother of his taking his place, the original firm of Corcoran & Riggs still stands. Mr. Riggs is now enjoying *otium cum dignitate* on a beautiful country-seat, about one hour's ride from Washington, where he gives up his time to the pursuits of literature, and the improvement and adorement of his Eden.

Such is a brief history of the origin of the house of Corcoran & Riggs, a firm that has amassed more wealth, risen higher in public opinion, and wielded more influence, for its short career, than any other in the world.—*Washington Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.*

WEARING THE BREECHES.

The estimable and respected wife of the Arch Duke John, the present Regent of the German confederate States, made a conquest of her royal husband while pumping before him on the back of a post-horse in the disguise of a boy. This romantic indicent, resulting in her marriage to the brother of an emperor, and to one of the best and greatest men of modern times, thus befel. We copy from the Home Journal,

In a most solitary and insolated post-house in the mountains of Styrir, an old man and his daughter was left in charge of the establishment, while the post-boys, usually in waiting, were employed in gathered in the harvest. The girl at sewing in the back room. Suddenly there was a great cracking of whips, and a post chase rolled up rapidly to the door. The old man almost helpless from the gout, hopped into his daughter's room:

"I am lost," he said, "here is the Archduke John, and all my boys are away! What are we to do?"

Without given her father time to say more, the stout girl ran up stairs to her chamber, slipped on a post-boy's trowsers and short tailed coat—a dress in which she had masqueraded in the holidays—and, by the time the horses were put to by the postillion who had come on, she presented herself, seized the whip, jumpted into the saddle and trotted rapidly on. Through the glass windows in front of his carriage, the Archduke noticed the trim figure and charming proportions of the new postillion, and soon, by some differences from the ordinary symmetry of a post-boys, detected the sex.

"You are a girl!" said his Royal Highness, smilingly, as she unloosed the traces from his carriage at the end of the post.

"There was no postilion at home," she said, blushing "and you Highness could not wait."

In the conversation which ensued, Prince John discovered that she was as intelligent as pretty, and on preparating, he said;

"Since you have made yourself a man for me, I must remark you to a woman."

In these mysterious words was expressed a decision, which he soon carried out by demanding from the Emperor his brother, permission to marry her. It was not an easy thing. The romantic folly of the Archduke John was freely laughed at, at court, and it was the opinion of many that he was only amusing himself, and had no serious design of wedlock. The pretty post-boy, however, was soon created Baroness de Brandhof, and immediately after married to the Prince.

Humble as was this connection, it probably assured the present position of the Archduke John upon the intermediate eminence he at present occupies—the aristocrats voting for him as the descendant of the royal house of Hapsbourg. And the democrats as the son-in-law of the tavern keeper of Styria.

☞ "Gentleman of the jury," said a western lawyer "you are met here on one of the most solemn occasions that ever happened since I had a brief. The defendant being a stout, able-bodied man, rushed like an assassin upon my client, who is a frail young widow; and, why did not the thunders of heavan blast him, when he stooped towards her, stretched forth his arms like the forked lightnings of Jupiter, and gave her a kiss?"

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50

☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.
☞ All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 4 lines, one year, $3,00
One square " " 10,00
do. do. six months; 6,00
do. do. three months, 3,00

Thansient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*
Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN B. HAWES,

Dealer in Wet and Dry Family Groceries, at No. 5 Bonnell Block, State street, Erie, Pa.

DR. W. B. DODGE,

Eclectic Physician and operative Surgeon—Graduate of N. Y. College in 1839. As a practitioner "he can't be excelled."—The sick from the country will be treated successfully, or no charge. Office near Beebe's Store.

J. H. WILLIAMS,

Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

WILCOX & CO.,

Dealers in Groceries of various kinds, Provisions, Fruits, Candies, Wines, Liquors, &c., opposite Eagle Hotel, next door to Williams' Exchange.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,

Attorney at Law, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 111 Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

WILSON & LATTIMORE,

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over the Erie Bank.
J. P. Wilson, M. D. Wm. P. Lattimore, M. D

GALBRAITHS & LANE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

J. B. JOHNSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Office in the County Building, up stairs, Erie.

JAMES C. MARSHALL,

Attorney at Law—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

TIBBALS & DEWEY,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,

Dealer in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

T. W. MOORE,

Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candies, Fruit, &c., No 1, Perry Block, State street, Erie.

A. B. HITCHCOCK,

Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

BENJAMIN GRANT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Commissioner of Deeds, Office in Tammany Hall, second story, six doors west of J. H. Williams' corner, Erie.

P. A. R. BRACE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Prairie du Chien Wisconsin, practices in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, Wisconsin, and in Clayton county, Iowa.

SMITH JACKSON,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,

Cabinet Maker Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

JOSEPH KELSEY,

Manufacturer of Tin, Copper Sheet-iron ware, Air Tight stoves, Stove pipe, &c., corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,

General Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants: dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.
Edwin J. Kelso, W. W. Loomis.

WM. M. GALLAGHER,

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and dealer in Salt, Plaster, &c., Warehouse on the Public Dock west of the bridge, Erie.

WALKER & COOK,

General Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. Loomis, T. M. Austin

CARTER & BROTHER,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

EAGLE HOTEL,

By Hiram L. Brown, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

JOEL JOHNSON,

Dealer in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 111, French street, Erie.

LYTLE & HAMILTON,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie,

L. WARREN,

Sash, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 6th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 112, French street, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

J. GOALDING.

Merchant Tailor, South side of the Public square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,

Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,

Physician and Surgeon—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

JOHN H. MILLAR,

County and Borough surveyor—Office third story, No., 1, Perry Block, State street, near 5th, Erie.
April 28, 1848. 50

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,

Iron Founders, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c. State street, Erie.

BURTON & PERKINS,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

1848. **Rust & Kolsey.** 1848

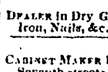
Dealers in Boat Stores, Groceries and Provisions, at the Eighth Street Landing, Erie Pa.
R. & K. are agents for A. King in the Storage, Forwarding and Commission Business, at the above mentioned place.
Any business entrusted to their care will be attended to with promptness and dispatch.
L. Rust. S. Kelsey

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. R. Williams, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.
Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.
Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.
Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, 2 doors from the corner. Erie, July 1, 1848.

HISTORY OF TEN YEARS. 1830—1840, of France under Louis Phillippe. By Louis Blanc.
The Prose Writers of Germany. By Frederic H. Hedge. Illustrated with Portraits. For sale by W. B. HEWSON & CO

MEDICAL WORKS.



JUST received from the publishers, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, a large assortment of Medical Works, which will be sold at the publishers prices; among which will be found:

Bartlett on Fevers,	Budd on Liver,
Royle's Materia Medica and	Therapeutics,
Churchill's Midwifery,	Churchill on Females,
Ashwell on Females,	Cooper on Hernia,
Condie on Children,	Jones on the Eye,
Dewee's Midwifery,	Dewees on Children,
Dungleson's new Remedies,	Dungleson's Practice,
Liston & Mutter's Surgery,	Miller's Principles,
Miller's Practice,	Phillips on Scrofula,
Pront on the Stomach,	Taylor's Med. Jurisprudence,
Wilson on the Skin,	Wilson's Dissector,
Cyclopedia of Medicine,	Williams' respiratory organs,
Youatt on the Horse,	Cluter, Farrier, &c., &c.

The subscriber is agent for Lea & Blanchard, and will order any Medical, Literary or Miscellaneous works desired, and furnish them here at Publisher's prices. Physicians, students and others are requested to call and examine his catalogue
Erie, June 10, 1848. O. SPAFFORD.

Boston Goods!

40 PACKAGES just opened from Boston and Lowell, comprising a great variety of fashionable Dress Goods, such as set flowered and striped Cashmeres, Monterey Plaids and Stripes, changeable Lustres, Shawls in great variety, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, Cravats, Gloves and Hosiery, in short, almost every thing in the way of goods can be found as cheap as the cheapest [Oct. 20.] WRIGHT'S.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Western New York College of Health.

227, MAIN STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE.—This celebrated remedy is constantly increasing in fame by the many cures it is making

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

It has now become the only medicine for family use and is particularly recommended for

DROPSY:

all stages of this complaint immediately relieved, no matter of how long standing. *See pamphlet for testimony.*

GRAVEL,

and all diseases of the urinary organs; for these distressing complaints it *stands alone*; no other can relieve you; and the cures testified to will convince the most skeptical; *see pamphlet.* Liver complaints, bilious diseases,

FEVER AND AGUE.

To the great West especially, and wherever these complaints prevail this medicine is offered.

NO MINERAL AGENT,

no deleterious compound is a part of this mixture, it cures these diseases with certainty and celerity, and does not leave the system torpid. See pamphlet.

PILES, a complaint of a most painful character is

IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED,

and a cure follows by a few days use of this article; it is *far before any other preparation for this disease*, or for any other disease originating from impure blood. See pamphlet.

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM.

weak back, weakness of the kidneys, &c., or inflamation of the same, *is immediately relieved by a few days use of this medicine*, and a cure is always a result of its use. It stands as

A CERTAIN REMEDY

for such complaints, and also for derangements of the female frame

IRREGULARITIES, SUPPRESSIONS,

painful menstruations. No article has ever been offered except this which would touch this kind of derangements. It may be relied upon as a sure and effective remedy, and did we feel permitted to do so could give a

THOUSAND NAMES

as proof of cures in this distressing class of complaints. See pamphlet. All broken down, debilitated constitutions from the effect of mercury, will find the bracing power of this article to act immediately, and the poisonous mineral eradicated from the system.

ERUPTIVE DISEASES

will find the alternative properties of this article.

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

and drive such diseases from the system. See pamphlet for testimony of cures in all diseases, which the limits of an advertisement will not permit to be named here. Agents give them away; they contain 32 pages of certificates of high character, and a stronger

ARRAY OF PROOF

of the virtues of a medicine, never appeared. It is one of the peculiar features of this article that it never fails to benefit in any case, and if *long and muscles are not to far gone upon let the emaciated* and lingering invalid HOPE ON, and keep taking the medicine as long as there is an improvement. The proprietor would CAUTION THE PUBLIC against a number of articles which come out under the head of

SARSAPARILLAS, SYRUPS, &c.,

as cures for Dropsy, &c. *They are good for nothing*, and conceited to gull the unwary; TOUCH THEM NOT. Their inventors never thought of curing such diseases; till this article had done it. A particular study of the pamphlet is earnestly solicited. Agents and all who sell the article are GLAD TO CIRCULATE gratuitously.

Put up in 30 oz. bottles, at $2; 12 oz. at $1 each—the largest holding 6 oz. more than two small bottles. *Look out and not get imposed upon.* Every bottle has "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture," blown upon the glass, the written signature of G. C. Vaughn, Buffalo, *stamped upon the cork.* None other genuine.—Prepared by Dr. G. C. Vaughn, and sold at the Principal Office, 207 Main street, Buffalo, at wholesale and retail. No attention given to letters unless post paid—*orders* from regularly constituted Agents excepted; post paid letters, or verbal communications soliciting advice, promptly attended to, *gratis.*

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this article, 132 Nassau street, New York city; 285 Essex st., Salem, Mass., and by the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canada, as Agents. For sale by

Carter & Brother and Burton & Perkins, Erie; C. W. Burton, Meadville; Dr. C. Baker, Sparta; B. C. Town & Co., North East; L. L. Jones & Co., Girard; D. S. Smith, Bridgwater; B. Magoffin, Mercer; Hall & Hankins, Pine Grove; M. Wilson, Sugar Grove; Boyd & Vincent, Waterford; D. M. Williams and J. D. Summerton, Warren; Chase & M'Donnell, Titusville; Abraham Tourcellett, Union; H. R. Terry, Edenboro; S. Hall, Jr. Cranesville; Lounsberry & Wheeler, Lockport; John A. Tracy, Fairview. 1y33

North East Woolen Factory.

7000 YARDS of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, are now ready to be exchanged for wool at the following rates: For plain full cloth, one yard for 2½ lbs. of wool; Cassimeres 2½ lbs. to the yard. We will also manufacture during the season, Black, Brown, Steel-mixed cloth at 22 cts. per yard, Cassimeres of the same colors at 30 cts. and white flannel at 18 and 23 cts. per yard.
North East, June 10, 1848. STEVENS & JOWETT.

ERIE MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Marble business at the old stand on Ninth Street, between State and Peach, nearly opp the Academy, where he will keep on hand at all times, a large stock, consisting of the different varieties of white and variegated marble, suitable for grave-stones, (set in sockets or without.) Tomb-tables, monuments, &c. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and prices. As I am not to be undersold, I pledge myself to furnish any thing in my line, from 15 to 25 per cent less than it can be had of the traveling agents for Eastern Factories.
Erie, July 8, 1848. 1y J. R. COCHRAN.

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers are just receiving a very full stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS consisting of almost every variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware* and *Crockery*, all of which have been purchased at unusual low rates, and will be sold as low as at any other House in Erie. They invite their old customers, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public generally, to call and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere J. HUGHES & Co.
Erie, June 10, 1848. 4

Shawls! Shawls!!

LONG AND SQUARE.

100 DIFFERENT PATTERNS, including the all wool Long Shawl, Cashmere, Brocha, Turkien Wool, Brocade, Stradilla, and all other styles to be found new and cheap at Sept. 29. C. B WRIGHT'S

Fashionable Dress Goods.

NOW opening, direct from Boston, a choice selection of Dress Goods of New styles, such as Toil de Paris Merince, satin stripe Brocade and changeable Cashmeres, (very beautiful,) also, imperial and changeable Lustres, striped and plaid do., figured, printed and *embroidered* Cashmeres, (the late styles,) together with a great variety of French and English De Laines, &c. &c., to which I invite the attention of the Ladies. C. B. WRIGHT.
Sept. 29, 1848.

PAINTING AGAIN.

P. GLAZIER, would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity that he has again taken to the pot and brush, and is now ready to execute all orders in the line of Painting and Glazing which he solicit customers and friends may see fit to entrust to him. Canal Boats "brushed up" on the shortest notice. Please give him a call. Shop at his dwelling, 6th street near the Canal.
Erie. April 29, 1848. 3m30

NEW Temperance Tale, Mary Grover or the Trusty Wife, at June 28, SPAFFORD'S.

SELF Control, a novel, by Mary Burton, at June 28 SPAFFORD'S.

BARNES' Notes on James, Peter, John and Jude, at June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

Wanted Immediately!

THE Balance on all notes and accounts due the subscriber, and the late firm of Englehart & Mayer. Persons interested will oblige cost by calling and adjusting the same before the first of June next. May 12. eodtf MATHIAS MAYER.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

WE are now prepared to make to order High Pressure Engines suitable for Mills or other Machinery, and furnish Boilers of the most approved kinds, on short notice and at the very lowest rates. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
May 4, 1848. 51

BULWER'S new novel, Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings, at June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

FRINGES AND GIMPS.—We are now receiving a large assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Linen Fringes. also Gimps of all kinds, and all the new styles of Dress Trimmings at METCALF'S.

GROCERIES.—We are now receiving a fresh supply of Groceries, which we offer at great bargains; consisting of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., &c., upon which we pledge ourselves not to be undersold. Please call and satisfy yourselves at No. 1, Reed House.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Please call and examine our large stock of Gentlemen' Fine and Heavy Boots and Shoes, also a great variety of Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, and Slips, and all kinds of children's shoes, and Ladies', Gents, and children's overshoes, at No. 1, REED HOUSE.

SALERATUS.—Saleratus by the box or cask, always on hand and for sale cheaper than at any other place in town. Enquire at the Tin Shop of JOSEPH KELSEY,
Erie, Aug. 19, 1848. corner French and Fifth sts.

CANAL LAMPS.—Thick Glass, suitable for Lamps and Lanterns, by May 12. CARTER & BROTHER.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—A very handsome lot of new Carpeting and Oil Cloths arriving at the Old Jew store of French street
Erie Sept. 29 1848. MOSES KOCH.

BENCH, Moulding and Match Planes, and a general assortment Carpenters and Joiners Tools.
Oct. 21. G. SELDEN & SON.

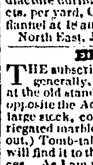
GINGHAMS.—English, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, cheap at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S
Oct 6.

New and Popular Publications, from Press of HARPER & BROTHERS.

JUST received at the Bookstore of O. D. Spafford, the following new and popular works, from the press of Harper & Brothers, viz:
Lotteringe in Europe—by Jno. W. Corson, M. D.
William the Conteger—by author of Helen Herbert.
Angela—by the author of Amelia Wyndham, &c.
The above desirable reading will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Call soon.
N. B.—O. D. S. has make arrangements with the Harpers, by which he will be in receipt of their new works immediately after publication. June 14, 1848.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!!—French, English and American Broad Cloths and Cassimers of every color, shade and quality.—VESTINGS, VESTINGS. Figured and striped Cassimere and heavy black satin Vestings, fancy silk, Vestings, black and fancy silk and serge Cravats, silk Shirts, Merino do., and Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., CAPS Cloth and Plush Caps, cheap at the Old Jew store, Commercial Exchange, French street.

Ready Made Clothing at the Clothing Store, Commercial Exchange.



THE subscriber has now on hand at his NEW CLOTHING STORE, a very extensive assortment of first rate CLOTHING, made up in the latest style and in the best manner, which he is determined to sell for CASH

25 per cent. Lower

than any other establishment in this place. His stock of Clothing comprises every grade, from superior to common, and no one who patronizes the establishment shall be disappointed in regard to quality, cut or price. Notice the following:

Superfine and Fine French Black Dress Coats;
English Tweed and Mohair Satin Coats;
Black Summer Cloth Coats of every Cut;
Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants;
Satin, Silk, Merino and Cassimere Vests;
Linin and Cotton Clothing of every kind;

☞ For Sailors and Canallers, OIL-CLOTH CLOTHING AND TARPAULINS.
Also, Fine and common Shirts, Silk shirts and drawers, Merino do. Cravats, Collars, Stocks, Bosoms, stocks, suspenders, &c. &c.
He has experienced and fashionable Cutters employed and will cut and trim in the best manner and make all kinds of clothing to order, which will be warranted to give satisfaction.
The public are invited to call and inspect the clothing in the new and cheap establishment in the Commercial Exchange, French st. opposite the Banner Hotel. MOSES KOCH.
May 19, 1848. 1

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY'S AGENCY,

No. 1, Perry Block, State St., Erie, Pa.

真眼熙
正生珠

T. W. MOORE,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the Tea-drinking inhabitants of this city and vicinity to the *Canton Tea Company's Superior Teas*—subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of. Among which may be found:

GREENS.

Good YOUNG HYSON,	$0 50	per lb.
Fine do	63	"
No. 2 Fragrant do	75	"
No 3 very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON SKIN,	50	"
Good IMPERIAL,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Extra Fine do	1 25	"
Good GUNPOWDER,	75	"
Fine do	1 25	"

BLACKS.

No 1 SOUCHONG,	$0 50	per lb.
No 2 do	63	"
Finest do	75	"
Fragrant POWCHONG,	various prices,	
CONGO,	various prices,	
Fine OOLONG,	50	"
Very Fine do	75	"
Extra Fine do	1 00	"
NINGYONG,	various prices.	
HOWQUA, or finest Black Tea imported,	1 00	"

☞ TAKE NOTICE!—The Canton Tea Company are the exclusive venders of the superior Black Tea called "HOWQUA'S MIXTURE."

Every package, (in addition to its containing full weight independent of the wrapper,) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate. For sale at No 1, Perry Block.

WINES & LIQUORS,

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block by June 30, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

Harborcreek Woollen Factory.

THE proprietors of this establishment, having made considerable addition to their machinery which is all new and of the best kind, and having experienced workmen in all the different branches of their business, are ready to exchange cloth for wool, or manufacture for pay, by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have on hand a large quantity of different kinds of cloth, flannels, blankets, shawls, cassimeres, and tweeds, as well as light summer wear of different bodies and qualities, to exchange for wool. We give one yard of cloth for 2½ pounds of wool, as goodas the wool will make.
Carding and Cloth-Dressing done as usual.
All kinds of probuce taken for pay, and a liberal discount Cash.
P S—We are preparing to make Broadcloth.
RHODES, CASS & Co.
Formerly Thornton & Co
Harborcreek, May 1848

LOOKING GLASSES.—Just opening, a splendid lot of Gilt and Mahogany Frames of various sizes and prices, all warranted to improve the looks, by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
Erie, July 14, 1848. State street.

SPECTACLES of Gold, Silver, and German Silver Frames, an extensive assortment of concave and convex. Also, the celebrated Perifocal Spectacle, superior to any in use.
G. LOOMIS & Co.,
July 14, 1848. State street.

GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES.—An extensive variety of Breast-Pins, Bracelets, Rings, Lockets, Chains, Pencils &c., *of the latest styles.* Also, Mammoth and other Gold Pens of the different makers, Silver Pencils, Brooches, and Head Ornaments, In short, the public will find more things than the Printers tell for, as it's not intended to over-rate the stock; still we would add that Microscopes, for magnifying *small* objects, can be found as usual at G. LOOMIS & Co.'s.
July 14, 1848. State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel

A Book for the Times.

KINGS and Queens, or life in the Palace, consisting of Historical sketches of *Louis Phillip, Nicholas, Isabella II, Victorin, &c.* June 28. SPAFFORD'S

TIME IN GREAT VARIETY.—Clocks of different kinds, including Kirk's Marine Clock, a late invention. Also, Gold and Silver Watches, a fine assortment to select a good timekeeper from, for sale very low, at G. LOOMIS & Co.'s,
July 14, 1848. State street.

SILVER WARE.—Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Tongs, Ladles, Forks, Butter and Fruit Knives always on hand or manufactured to order. Silver warranted equal to coin, and no charge for engraving. G. LOOMIS & Co.,
July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

RACKS.—95 doz. Rakes for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by C. B. WRIGHT.

MORE LIGHT.—New style Solar Lamps, Camphene and Lard Suspending and Side Lamps, Girandoles, Plated, Branch, and other Candlesticks, at G. LOOMIS & Co's,
Erie, July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

WHITE FISH AND TROUT.

59 BBLS. White Fish and Mackinaw Trout, just received by the Steamer Louisiana. For sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by
Erie, May 12, 1848. T. W MOORE.

KID and Seal Slippers and Walking Shoes, Men's Gaiters and Slippers at the old Jew Store, French street. M. KOCH.
April 29, 1848. 1

Lumber Wanted

I WILL pay CASH for 500,000 feet of Hemlock Lumber, delivered at my dock in Erie. Bills will be given for the find wanted Also for any quantity of Popular, Cucumber, White Oak, White Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and common Pine Lumber.
Erie, April 22, 1848. WM. TRUESDAIL.

New Concern.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Merchandize lately owned by W. C. & R. P. Hulbert, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and hopes that good Goods, fair prices and endeavors to please, will meet with a share of custom. Lard Oil of the first quality, by the barrel, at a reduced price, RICH'D. O. HULBERT.
Erie, July 29, 1848. 1f

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

JUST received and this day opening at No. 2 American Block, a general assortment of Dry Goods suited to the season, together with Groceries, Crockery and Hardware which will besold unusually low for cash or ready pay. M. MAYER.
Erie, June 7th, 1848.

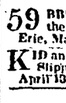
New Goods.

A CHOICE LOT of French Thibets, of all colors, for Ladies' Cloaks, received per Express, for sale cheap by
Erie, Oct. 6, 1848. ALLEN & COIT

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

CONSISTING of French and Scotch Ginghams Balzorines, Printed Lawns and Jenny Lynde Muslins. Also a great variety of Worsted and Linen Net and Ombre Bercge Shawls, just received at No 2 American Block State St. M. MAYER.
Erie, June 7th, 1848.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1840.



R. S. HUNTER, Practical Hatter, will introduce the Spring Fashion for Hats this day, and would most respectfully solicit his friends and customers to call and examine this very gentlemanly appendage.
Erie, March 18, 1846.

TAILORING.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that he still continues the business of TAILORING at his old stand, where he will be happy to serve them from the horrors of slop shop clothing, by making a fair and handsome garment at a very reasonable price. He returns his thanks to the public generally for its kind and liberal patronage heretofore, and trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the same for the future; as he feels confident that from long experience in some of the principal shops of London and New York, he can execute any work entrusted to him in the most workmanlike, fashionable and satisfactory manner.
Oct. 20, 1848. JOHN GOALDING.

N. B. CUTTING done on the shortest notice and with particular care. Shop, situate south of the Diamond, and a few doors east of the Erie Bank.

Ladies Dress and Cloak Goods.

CONSISTING of Cashmere, Mou de Lanes, black, striped, plaid and shaded Alpaccas, French Merino, silk plaid Madonas, Mohair lustre, &c., &c. just opened at
Erie, Oct 16, 1848. GEO. SELDEN & SON'S.

SHAWLS—Any quantity of Cashmere, Plaid and Basket Shawls, for sale by S. JACKSON.

ALPACA of every style and price, Plain, Stripe, Changeable &c., for sale by S. JACKSON.

BLACKSMITHS will find a good assortment of Anvils, Vices and Bellows, and all sizes of Iron and Steel, warranted to be equal to any, and cheap as the cheapest on the corner near the Court House. C. B. WRIGHT.
Oct. 27. 24

Shelf Hardware.

A General assortment, including House trimmings and nails of all kinds, may be found, on terms to suit the purchaser, at
Erie, Oct 27, 1848. C. B. WRIGHT.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving and opening their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, ANVILLS, &c.
All which will be sold cheap for cash or ready pay.
October 2, 1848. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Pedlars Goods.

A LARGE assortment of Yankee Notions just received of the manufactors, and just the articles for Pedlars, at New York prices, adding transportation, at WR